62

Palos Verdes BEGONIA FARM

LARGEST NURSERY LOCALLY

4024 Pacific Coast Highway
WALTERIA, CALIFORNIA

Phone: FRontier 5-2447

"A House Is Not A Home Until It Is Planted"

LIBRARY
RECEIVED
JAN 10 1961 ★
Department of Agriculture

gardening in CALIFORNIA 1961

PRICE 50c

Photographed at
Los Angeles State and County
Arboretum, Arcadia, California

WHAT AND WHERE TO PLANT

To help you in selecting the proper plants for different uses and locations we have compiled the following list of plant materials. They are listed by their most commonly used names. The numeral refers to the page numbers where a complete botanical description may be found. The symbols (*) or (†) will be found, indicating whether the plant thrives in sun (*) or shade (†), respectively. These lists are corrected for use in the hot interior valleys of California where freezing winters also occur, but are generally applicable any place in California. If both symbols are indicated the plant will tolerate both sun and shade. For a complete index see page 47.

EVERGREEN FLOWERING SHRUBS

Spring

Australian Fuchsia†* 6
Azalea† 3, 4
Bottle Bush* 5
Breath of Heaven† 7
Daphne† 7
Heather† 7
Laurestinus* 13
Holly Grape†* 10
Mahonia†* 10
Meyer Lemon†* 36
Osmanthus†* 10
Pineapple Guava†* 9
Pittosporum Tobira* 12
Privet†* 10
Pyracantha* 12
Raphiolepis†* 13
Rhododendron† 11
Rock Rose* 6
Saintjohnswort†* 9
Saxifraga* 45
Strawberry Tree†* 3
Tea Tree* 10
Japanese Viburnum* 20
Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow†* 4

Summer

Abelia* 3
Blue Lily of the Nile†* 3
California Lilac†* 6
Chinese Hibiscus†* 9
Escalloniа†* 7
Fuchsia† 9
Gardenia Mystery† 9
Gardenia Veitchi† 9
Lantana* 10
Meyer Lemon†* 36
Myrtle†* 10
Oleander* 10
Plumbago* 12
Privet†* 10
Rock Rose* 6
Saintjohnswort†* 9

Winter

Australian Fuchsia†* 6
Azalea† 3, 4
Camellia† 5, 6
Daphne† 7
Gardenia Veitchi† 9
Laurestinus* 13
Osmanthus* 10
Saxifraga† 45
Silk Oak†* 16
Strawberry Tree†* 3
Pittosporum Tobira†* 12

FRAGRANT PLANTS

Citrus* 36
Daphne† 7
Escalloniа†* 7
Fragrant Viburnum†* 13, 20
Gardenia† 9
Honeysuckle†* 39
Lilac* 20
Magnolia†* 16
Mock Orange* 20
Osmanthus†* 10
Raphiolepis†* 13
Rose* 40-43

DECIDUOUS FLOWERING SHRUBS OR SMALL TREES

Spring

Beauty Bush†* 19
Deutzia* 19
Dogwood† 17
Flowering Cherry* 17
Flowering Crab Apple* 17
Flowering Peach* 17
Flowering Plum* 17
Flowering Quince* 19
Forsythia* 19
Fragrant Viburnum†* 13, 20
Hawthorn* 17
Lilac* 20
Magnolia (Deciduous) †* 19
Snowball* 20
Weigela* 20

Summer

Albizzia* 17
Bridal Wreath* 20
Butterfly Bush* 19
Chaste Tree* 20
Crape Myrtle* 19
Hydrangea† 19
Mock Orange* 20
Pomegranate* 20
Rose* 41-43
Weigela* 20

GLOBULAR OR PYRAMIDAL

Berckmann's Golden Arborvitae* 29
Beverly Hills Arborvitae* 29
Bird's Nest Cypress†* 29
Colorado Spruce* 30
Compact Myrtle†* 10
English Boxwood† 6
Italian Cypress 29
Japanese Boxwood†* 4
Mugho Pine* 30
Norway Spruce* 30
Veronica buxifolia† 13

COLUMNAR

Column Juniper* 30
Erect English Yew† 30
Irish Yew† 30
Italian Cypress†* 29

SHOWY BERRIES OR FRUITS

Citrus†* 36
Cotoneaster* 7
Guava†* 12
Gold Dust Plant† 3, 45
Hawthorn* 17
Holly†* 10
Heavenly Bamboo†* 10
Holly Grape†* 10
Loquat* 15
Mahonia†* 10
Pomegranate* 20, 37
Pepper Tree* 16
Pyracantha* 13
Strawberry Tree†* 3

SHRUBS FOR FOUNDATION PLANTING

Medium Height

Abelia†* 3
Arborvitae* 29
Beauty Bush* 19
Blue Italian Cypress* 29
Bridal Wreath* 20
Broom* 9
Camellia† 5, 6
Cotoneaster* 7
Daphne† 7
Dwarf Pomegranate* 20
English Yew† 30
Escalloniа†* 7
Euonymus* 7
Flowering Quince* 19
Forsythia* 19
Gardenia† 9
Gold Dust Plant† 3, 45
Heather† 7
Heavenly Bamboo†* 10
Holly†* 10
Holly Grape†* 10
Hydrangea† 19
Laurel†* 12
Laurestinus* 13
Lilac* 20
Mahonia†* 10
Meyer Lemon†* 36
Mugho Pine* 30
Myrtle* 10
Osmanthus†* 11
Photinia†* 12
Pittosporum†* 12
Pyracantha* 12
Raphiolepis†* 13
Rhododendron† 11
Roses* 41-43
Sarcococca† 13
Tea Tree* 10
Viburnum†* 13, 20
Weigela* 20
Xylosma†* 13

PLANTS FOR BOXES OR TUBS

Bay Tree* 10
Birdsnest Cypress* 29
Camellia† 5, 6
Dracena Palm* 44
Floribunda Roses* 43
Flowering Quince* 19
Gardenia† 9
Gold Dust Aucuba† 5, 45
Grecian Acanthus†* 3, 45
Heavenly Bamboo†* 10
Hydrangea† 19
Irish Yew† 30
Japanese Aralia† 3, 45
Kúmquat* 36
Limequat* 36
Mexican Orange†* 6
Meyer Lemon†* 36
Mugho Pine* 30
New Zealand Flax* 45
Podocarpus†* 30
Rangpur Lime†* 36
Raphiolepis†* 12
Rhododendron† 11
Tree Roses* 42

LOW SHRUBS FOR MASSING

(Use this group in front of porches or under windows, etc.)

African Box†* 10
Armstrong Juniper†* 29
Australian Fuchsia†* 6
Azalea† 3, 19
Barberry†* 4, 19
Birdsnest Cypress†* 29
Boxwood†* 4
Cotoneaster Bright Bead* 7
Cotoneaster Rockspray†* 7
Dwarf Heather† 7
Hypericum†* 9
Juniperus Squamata* 30
Lantana* 10
Mugho Pine* 30
Myrtle†* 10
Pfizer Juniper†* 30
Pomegranate* 20
Raphiolepis†* 12
Rock Rose* 6
Saintjohnswort†* 9
Sarcococca† 13
Saxifrage† 45
Tamarix Juniper* 30
Veronica† 13
Xylosma†* 13

PLANTS FOR ESPALIER OR TRELLIS

Camellia† 5, 6
Citrus†* 36
Climbing Roses* 43
Grapes* 36
Guava†* 9, 12
Ivy†* 39
Loquat* 15
Magnolia* 16, 19
Meyer Lemon†* 36
Pyracantha* 12
Rangpur Lime* 36
Jasmine†* 39
Xylosma†* 13

TALL PLANTS FOR SCREENS OR BACKGROUNDS

Arizona Cypress* 29
Camphor* 15
Cotoneaster* 7
Escalloniа†* 7
Laurel†* 12
Loquat* 15
Oleander* 10
Pittosporum†* 12
Pomegranate* 20, 37
Privet†* 10
Pyracantha†* 12
Strawberry Tree†* 3
Tea Tree* 10
Viburnum†* 13, 20

FORMAL TRIMMED HEDGES

Abelia†* 3
African Box†* 10
Cotoneaster* 7
English Boxwood† 4
Euonymus* 7
Golden Arborvitae* 29
Japanese Boxwood† 4
Laurestinus* 13
Myrtle†* 10
Privet†* 10
Pyracantha* 12
Sarcococca† 13
Veronica buxifolia† 13
Viburnum†* 13, 20
Yew†* 30

DROUGHT RESISTANT

Acacia* 15
Broom* 9
Ceanothus†* 6, 21
Eucalyptus* 15
Italian Cypress* 29
Myrtle* 10
Oak* 16
Oleander* 11
Olive* 16, 37
Pepper Tree* 16
Pomegranate* 20, 37
Rock Rose* 6
Strawberry Tree†* 3
Tea Tree* 10

INFORMAL (UNTRIMMED) HEDGES

Abelia†* 3
African Box†* 10
Arizona Cypress* 29
Azalea† 3
Barberry†* 4, 19
Breath of Heaven† 7
Bridal Wreath* 20
Camellia† 5, 6
Cotoneaster†* 7
English Yew† 30
Escalloniа†* 7
Euonymus* 7
Floribunda Roses* 43
Flowering Quince* 19
Gardenia† 9
Gold Dust Aucuba†* 3, 45
Holly†* 10
Hydrangea† 19
Lantana* 10
Laurel†* 12
Laurestinus* 13
Meyer Lemon†* 36
Mugho Pine†* 30
Myrtle†* 10
Oleander* 11
Osmanthus†* 11
Pittosporum†* 12
Pomegranate* 19, 37
Privet†* 10
Pyracantha* 12
Raphiolepis†* 12
Sarcococca† 13
Snowball†* 20
Tea Tree* 10
Veronica† 13
Viburnum†* 13, 20

PLANTING DISTANCES

Variety	Ft. Apart
Oranges, Lemons	18 to 25
Avocados	25 to 35
Pears, Apples, Figs	20 to 25
Walnuts and Pecans	40 to 60
Olives	30 to 35
Jujubes, Low-Pruned Figs	12 to 16
Grape Vines	6 to 8
Blackberries, Boysenberries	6 to 8
Raspberries	3 by 5
Strawberries	1½ by 3
Eucalyptus for Windbreak	4 to 8

FOR MORE HELPFUL LANDSCAPE SUGGESTIONS

See Pages

2, 7, 12, 16, 19, 29, 32, 36, 39

BROADLEAVED EVERGREEN SHRUBS

This is broadleaved evergreen country. As gardeners we are fortunate in being able to take advantage of most of the world's best types, to use them for their individual qualities of beauty in every imaginable way.

The great majority of broadleaved evergreens that have become popular with us are flowering kinds. The selection is immense. Among them will be found types that reach their peak bloom in Spring, others whose blossoms are at their best in Summer, plus additional kinds that give their best color to the garden in Autumn and in Winter. By carefully choosing among the flowering broadleaved evergreens the home gardener can have something in full beauty every month. And, added to the colorful beauty of their opening buds, and blooms, every one of the broadleaves offers the extra value of its foliage, month in, month out, through the entire year. For the leaves, too, contribute a delightful variety of forms, sizes, color tones and tints, and textures that add much beauty and interest to our plantings.

ABELIAS

Abelia Edward Goucher (Goucher Abelia). A popular, compact grower with flaring, bell-shaped, lavender-pink blooms. Fine in foundation plantings. Sun or shade. To 4 feet. Zero.

Abelia Grandiflora (Glossy Abelia). A graceful shrub, to 6-8 feet. Deep green leaves that turn reddish as the white, fragrant blossoms begin to open in July on attractively arching branches. Flower calyx is also reddish. Here is a serviceable, beautiful shrub for mass planting, foundation work, backgrounds. 5 below.

ABUTILON HYBRIDS (Flowering Maples). Improved forms of these popular, fast-growing shrubs with the handsome, maple-like leaves. The flowers are showy, hanging bells with typically conspicuous ball of yellow stamens in the center. Available in yellow, red and orange shades. 25 above.

ACANTHUS MOLLIS (Grecian Acanthus). Described under Foliage Plants, page 45.

AGAPANTHUS AFRICANUS (Blue Lily of the Nile). Large, showy clusters of sparkling blue flowers on tall stems in spring and early summer. Not a shrub, but the lush, strong, strap-shaped foliage is always green. Excellent for including in tropical plantings, and in foreground groupings anywhere. 15 above.

ARALIA PAPYRIFERA (Rice Paper Plant). A big-leaved, handsome shrub. Described under Foliage Plants, page 45.

ARBUTUS UNEDO (Strawberry Tree). A very hardy, beautiful shrub of medium size (10-12 feet, usually) that produces its clusters of white, bell-like flowers at the same time the handsome, strawberry-like, red fruits are most colorful, near Christmas. Foliage is deep green, attractive. 5 above.

AUCUBAS

Aucuba japonica (Green Leaf Aucuba). One of the most desirable shrubs for use in shade. Round in form, 6-8 feet tall, completely clothed with large, dark green leaves. Red berries outstanding in winter if pollinizers are planted. To 5 above.

Aucuba japonica varieties (Gold Dust Aucuba and others). Endure much shade and have more colorful foliage. To 5 above. Described under Foliage Plants, page 45.

EVERGREEN AZALEAS

Horticulturists and nurserymen have combed the world in search of rare, unusual forms of evergreen azaleas, hybridizing among them to create ever more beautiful, hardier sorts. As a result we can offer, today, magnificent, big-bloomed varieties that are not only delightful for their flowers but also that can grow on and on through the years to become important landscape features at all seasons.

All azaleas are rhododendrons, as you know. Like rhododendrons they thrive best in soils that are made more acid through the use of plenty of peat moss, and a regular application of acid fertilizer each spring. Protection against the full blast of the sun is desirable, too, with high, distant shade (as opposed to low, close, oppressive shade), proving best. If conditions are anywhere near right the azaleas will certainly be among the showiest of your shrubs.

BELGIAN INDICA AZALEAS, the big-flowered beauties featured for winter forcing are perfectly hardy to 15 above.

Albert and Elizabeth. Flowers white with pink edges.

Niobe. Always use lots of white. Here is one of the best.

Paul Schame. Very reliable. Flowers double, coral-salmon.

Sweetheart Supreme (a Pericat Hybrid). Frilled, rose-red.

KURUME AZALEAS put on a gay, beautiful display of their single and semi-double flowers in February, March and April. Use them for massed splendor as well as for individual plant effects. Slow to grow but some kinds will finally reach 7 or 8 feet. Hardy to 5 above.

Coral Bells. Single, tubular flowers of Tyrian rose.

Hexe. A Kurume hybrid with lovely flowers of violet-red.

Hinode-giri. Beautiful and very hardy. Bright Chinese red.

Pink Pearl. Kurume Hybrid with lovely salmon-pink flowers.

Sherwood Red. Another handsome hybrid. Single, orange-red.

Snowbird. Exquisite Coolidge hybrid in pure white.

Ward's Ruby. Hardy. Flowers of startling red.

Brunfelsia, YESTERDAY, TODAY and TOMORROW

Create interesting accents in your garden with "standards." It's rewarding fun to train your own from flowering shrubs such as Bottle Brush, Crape Myrtle, Oleander and Roses. We can supply you with ready-made standards grown from our sturdy understock.

BELGIAN INDICA AZALEA

COPYRIGHT 1960. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. NO PART OF THIS CATALOG MAY BE REPRINTED WITHOUT WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE PUBLISHERS. LITHO IN U.S.A., SWEENEY, KRIST & DIMM, PORTLAND 9, OREGON

Callistemon lanceolatus, LEMON BOTTLEBRUSH

SOUTHERN INDICA AZALEAS have taken their general name **Sun** azaleas from their ability to withstand planting right out in full sunshine. They are the types that are used so extensively in the famous azalea gardens of the Deep South. They have proven equally valuable here with us, in all sections where winter temperatures do not go below about 15 degrees above zero. Most of the white-, rose- and orange-colored kinds are of medium stature, maturing near 3 or 4 feet in height. Those with flowers of violet, red, and rose-pink (often blotched purple) may become taller where conditions are favorable (5 or 6 feet).

These azaleas, like the rest, enjoy uniform moisture in the soil and in the air around their leaves as well. One of the simplest ways of increasing the moisture-holding ability of the soil is to work in lots of peat moss. Many of the Southern Indica Azaleas, like the varieties below, have stood the test of time in garden plantings.

Brilliant. Grows to medium height. Flowers watermelon-red.

Duc de Rohan. Beautiful salmon-pink. Valuable in masses.

Fielder's White. A fine frosty-white. Matures at 3-5 feet.

Iveryana. Unusual white with flowers flecked with rose.

Pride of Dorking. Brilliant carmine-red. Matures near 5 feet.

Southern Charm. Delightful with deep rose blooms.

BELOPERONE TOMENTOSA (Shrimp Plant). Flowers all year, the usual coppery-bronze bloom trusses resembling fat shrimps. For cutflower use, or pot plants, too. 20 above.

BERBERIS DARWINI (Darwin Barberry). Rich, orange-yellow flowers in spring, the leaves small, glossy, dark green, holly-like. Attractive plum-colored berries. 5 above.

Nandina domestica, HEAVENLY BAMBOO

BROADLEAVED EVERGREEN

BOUVARDIA HUMBOLDTI 'ALBATROSS' (Albatross Bouvardia). Beautiful flowers, waxy white, with long, 3-inch tubes and petals. A low-growing spreader. Can stand cutting back. Sun, part shade. 25 above.

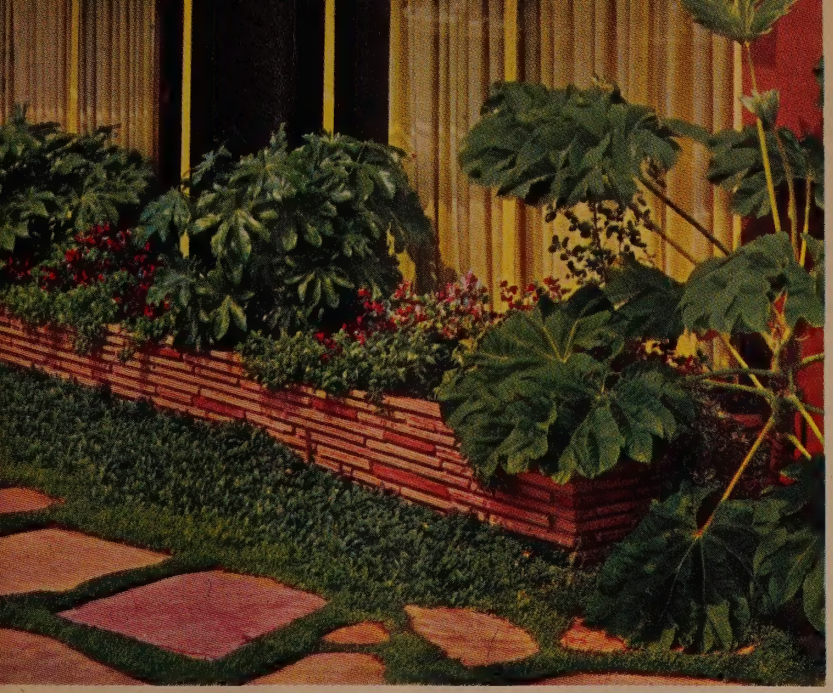
BRUNFELSIA CALYCINA FLORIBUNDA (Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow). A gay, happy character, with flowers opening blue-violet, then fading attractively through lilac to white. Abundant, fragrant blooms, too. 15 above.

BOXWOODS

Buxus harlandi (Harland Boxwood). More compact than Japanese Boxwood, with smaller foliage that stays glossy all the time. Little shearing needed. 5 above.

Buxus microphylla japonica (Japanese Boxwood). Dense, with glossy, green leaves closely set along the branches. Most popular for low hedges. Minimum trimming. 5 below.

Abelia 'Edward Goucher', GOUCHER ABELIA



Fatsia japonica, FATSIA

Arbutus unedo, STRAWBERRY TREE

SHRUBS

Buxus sempervirens (English Boxwood). Another handsome boxwood, the leaves small, usually narrower than the above. Ideal for hedging, for bordering pathways, drives, dividing garden sections. 5 below.

CALLIANDRA GUILDINGI (Trinidad Flame Bush). Showy, bright red plumes of bloom look like flame. Can espalier it beautifully. 15 above.

CALLISTEMON

Callistemon lanceolatus (Lemon Bottlebrush). Big, erect heads of dazzling red stamens, in bottlebrush form, boldly displayed. Drought resistant. Like sun. 15 above.

Callistemon viminalis (Scarlet Bottlebrush). Covered with cascading masses of scarlet blooms in spring. Taller, a rapid grower, semi-weeping. 15 above.

California's Finest Camellias

Ornamental evergreen shrubs of great beauty, highly prized for their mammoth blooms that open during the winter months when garden color is most needed. The magnificent, waxy-petaled flowers, in a delightful and beautiful range of colors, not only create most handsome garden effects, but can also be used for long-lasting cut blooms indoors. Camellias fit into any landscape picture. Because they are at their best in shady or semi-shady places, every gardener will have sites to their liking. Give them a well-drained soil, with plenty of peat moss mixed into the earth, and an annual application of acid-type fertilizer.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA. 5 above.

E—early, M—midseason, L—late.

Adolphe Audusson. Blooms heavy-petaled, red, mottled white. M.

Alba Plena. Lovely formal bloom of purest white. A slow, bushy grower, and early.

AZALEA

Escallonia organensis, ORGAN ESCALLONIA

Cistus purpureus, ROCK ROSE

BROADLEAVED EVERGREEN SHRUBS —Continued

CAMELLIA JAPONICA—Continued

Chandleri Elegans. Grows slow, spreading. Large white and rose variegated. E-M.

Cinderella (Pat. 1281). Crape-like petals, pink at center, white along edges. M.

C. M. Wilson. Beautiful blush pink sport of Chandleri Elegans. E-M.

Colonel Firey (C. M. Hovey). Rich, bright red formal double of upright growth. M.

Covina. Free-flowering double, rose-red. Fine habit and foliage, too. M.

Daikagura. Slow, compact grower. Deep, rose-pink double, splotched white. E.

Debutante. Like a ball of pink ice cream, flowers full double, petals twisted. E-M.

Donckelari. Bright red, showy, with thick, heavy petals, marbled white. M.

Elena Nobile. Grows upright, slowly. Flowers bright red; stamens prominent. L.

Finlandia (Dearest). Semi-double white, the petals of porcelain texture. M.

Finlandia Variegated (Margaret Jack). Flowers white with wine-red markings. M.

Francine. A very large anemone (raised-center) type of deep rose pink. M.

Fred Sander (Fimbriata Superba). Large, formal double, crimson with fringed petals. Vigorous, compact-upright. E.

Gigantea (Emperor Wilhelm). Large peony-like flowers of currant-red, and white. M.

Grandiflora Rosea (Lady Clare). Semi-double blooms, salmon-rose to deep pink. Vigorous, spreading shrub with handsome foliage. E-M.

Herme (Jordan's Pride). Semi-double light pink with clear white border. M.

High Hat. Large double, pale pink with a crest at the center. E-M.

Joshua E. Youtz (White Daikagura). Beautiful formal double of purest white. E.

Kumasaka. Informal double of glowing rose-pink. Darker veining. M-L.

Lallarook (Laurel Leaf). Lovely, large double of pink, overlapping petals. M-L.

Margarete Hertrich. Long-lasting pure white. Big, formal 60-petaled blooms. M.

Mathotiana. A very large, double, dark red flower of great beauty. M.

Pax. Flowers large, formal, pure white on a compact, upright bush. M-L.

Pink Perfection. A lovely, clear shell pink bloom, the petals regular, formal. E.

Prince Eugene Napoleon (Pope Pius IX). Huge double flowers, salmon to rose-red. M.

Prof. Sargent. Deep, dark red flowers of peony form. Semi-dwarf habit. M.

Purity. Very symmetrical blooms of purest white, abundantly produced. L.

Sweetheart (Pat. 1562). All-America, 1959. Formal double, apricot-pink. Beautiful. E-M.

Victor Emmanuel (Blood of China). Big semi-double, orange-red. Stamens at center. L.

Ville de Nantes. Semi-double dark red, blotched white. Slow, bushy grower. M.

CAMELLIA RETICULATA, the most recent developments with huge, magnificently-formed flowers. Hardy to about 10 above.

Buddha (Pat. 1215). All-America, 1957. Very large orchid pink, semi-double.

CAMELLIA SASANQUA are the fall-flowering kinds, now so popular. Habit is more open, graceful than with Japonicas. Hardy to 5 above.

Cleopatra. Rose-pink, flecked white. Early.

Jean May. Large double flowers; shell pink.

Little Gem. Rose-form white, edged pink.

Shishi-Gashira. Double, bright rose-red.

Showa-No-Sakae. Semi-double, med. pink.

Sparkling Burgundy (Pat. 1539). Burgundy red full double, upright. 1960 AACS.

Bonnie Marie (P.R.R.). Semi-double, pink. 1961 AACS.

Flirtation (Pat. 1801). Grows in full sun or shade. Upright growth. Semi-double dawn-pink blooms in early spring.

CARISSA GRANDIFLORA (Natal Plum). Topnotch shrub with white, waxy, fragrant flowers. Leaves are deep green, glossy, the fruit red, plum-like. 25 above.

CASSIA ARTEMISIODES (Feathery Cassia). A dense, rounded shrub with lovely gray-green, finely-cut foliage, covered with clouds of rich, orange-yellow flowers in spring. Does well in hot, dry, sunny spots. 25 above.

CEANOTHUS

Ceanothus gloriosus (Point Reyes Ceanothus). Forms a dense mat of dark green, holly-like foliage 18 inches tall, 4 feet broad. Lavender-blue flowers in spring, fragrant. 10 above.

Ceanothus horizontalis (Carmel Creeper). A lovely shrub, to 3 feet tall and 6 feet wide. A mass of light-blue flowers in spring. Foliage light green. 10 above.

Ceanothus impressus 'Julia Phelps' (Julia Phelps Ceanothus). Deepest blue flowers in great abundance. Grows 6-8 feet high, 10-15 feet wide. 10 above.

Ceanothus 'Mountain Haze' (Mountain Haze Ceanothus). A marvelous six-footer, smothered with soft blue flowers in spring. 15 above.

Ceanothus 'Sierra Blue' (Sierra Blue Ceanothus). Vigorous shrub with huge lilac-like clusters of blue flowers. 10 above.

CESTRUM PARQUI (Night Scented Jasmine). The clusters of whitish flowers open at night to give off their fragrance. 20 above.

CHOISYA TERNATA (Mexican Orange). Fragrant white blooms on a shapely six-foot shrub with lovely, 3-parted leaves. 5 above.

CISTUS

Cistus corbariensis (White Rock Rose). Low, compact mound-like bush with sage-green foliage, the flowers pure white. 12 above.

Cistus ladaniferus maculatus (Crimsonspot Rock Rose). A graceful, more erect grower with white, 3-inch flowers spotted crimson-maroon. 5 above.

Cistus purpureus (Orchid Rock Rose). Handsome shrub, 4 feet tall, 6 feet wide, with large rose-purple flowers in spring and early summer. 5 above.

COPROSMA BAUERI (Looking Glass Plant). Dense grower with glossy, rounded leaves. Fine in coastal areas. Little shearing needed. 10 above.

CORREAS (Australian Fuchsias)

Correa magnifica (Yellow Australian Fuchsia). Lovely winter bloomer with delicate, fuchsia-like flowers of chartreuse yellow. 20 above.

Correa pulchella (Pink Australia Fuchsia). Beautiful flowers, pale pink to rich pink, November to April. Leaves tiny, round, gray-green. Low-grower (3 feet), but broad. 20 above.

CORREA PULCHELLA

Hardiness of all plants listed is indicated at end of variety description.

DIOSMA PULCHRUM

COTONEASTERS

Cotoneaster conspicua decora (Necklace Cotoneaster). Beautiful, tiny, evergreen foliage. Bright orange-red berries produced profusely along arching branches. 5 above.

Cotoneaster glaucophylla (Bright Bead Cotoneaster). Handsome gray-green leaves. 5 above.

Cotoneaster horizontalis (Rockspray Cotoneaster). Low, the arching branches packed with bright red berries in autumn. 20 below.

Cotoneaster lactea; C. parneyi (Parney Cotoneaster). Magnificent shrub, best of the large Cotoneasters with 2-inch leaves of deepest green. Lots of bright berries. Zero.

Cotoneaster pannosa (Silverleaf Cotoneaster). Arching branches clothed with inch-long leaves, gray beneath. Red berries. 5 above.

DAPHNE

Daphne odora marginata (Gold Edged Daphne). Fragrant pink flowers clustered at branch ends in winter. Lustrous foliage. Low grower. Fragrant flowers. 5 above.

Daphne mantensiana (Manten Daphne). Compact habit. Flowers profusely in late spring and summer. Orchid mauve blooms, fragrant. 5 above.

DIOSMA (Breath of Heaven).

Diosma pulchrum (Pink Breath of Heaven). Covered with bright pink flowers in late winter and early spring. Foliage is pleasantly fragrant, needle-like. 10 above.

Diosma Reevesi (White Breath of Heaven). White flowers, and sweet-scented, heather-like leaves. 10 above.

ELAEAGNUS PUNGENS (Silverberry). Broad shrub, stems and leaves coated with shiny scales. Frosty silver-bronze berries. Available with variegated foliage. 5 above.

HEATHERS

Erica carnea (Spring Heath). Bright carmine flowers in late winter, early spring. Low, with beautiful foliage, too. Should be a first choice in all gardens. 10 below.

King George, fine bright pink.

Ruby Glow, outstanding rose-red.

Springwood White, best of whites.

Erica darleyensis (Mediterranean Hybrid Heath). Low spreader, covered with lavender-pink, bell-shaped flowers through late winter, early spring. All heathers need plenty of light to bloom. 5 above.

Erica melanthera rosea (Pink Blackeyed Heath). Lovely South African heath with plumy masses of gray-green foliage, and rose-pink flowers. Graceful, desirable. Flowering sprays last long as cutflowers.

Erica melanthera rubra (Red Blackeyed Heath) Another South African beauty, similar to above, but flowers rose-red. California gardeners are fortunate in being able to grow these beauties. 10 above.

ESCALLONIAS

Escallonia rubra (Red Escallonia). Flowers much redder than other Escallonias, the bush lower, more compact. 15 above.

Escallonia montevidensis (White Escallonia). Terminal flower clusters are white in this large and graceful species. May grow into small-tree stature, usually a big shrub. Blooms late summer and fall.

Escallonia organensis (Pink Escallonia). Clusters of pink to rose-red flowers cover this beautiful-foliaged shrub in spring and early summer. A magnificent six-footer.

DAPHNE ODORA

EUGENIA MYRTIFOLIA (Australian Bush Cherry). A beauty with fluffy white flowers and large purple berries. Hedging, clipped columns, accent, or train as small tree. 20 above.

EUONYMUS (Evergreen Euonymus)

Euonymus japonicus (Evergreen Euonymus). Dense, glossy-leaved bush to 12 feet. For screening, wind control, background. 5 above.

Euonymus japonicus argenteo-variegatus (Silver Variegated Euonymus). Beautiful leaves marbled with white or silver. 5 above.

Euonymus japonicus aureo-marginata (Golden Euonymus). The beautiful leaves prominently marked with golden edge. 5 above.

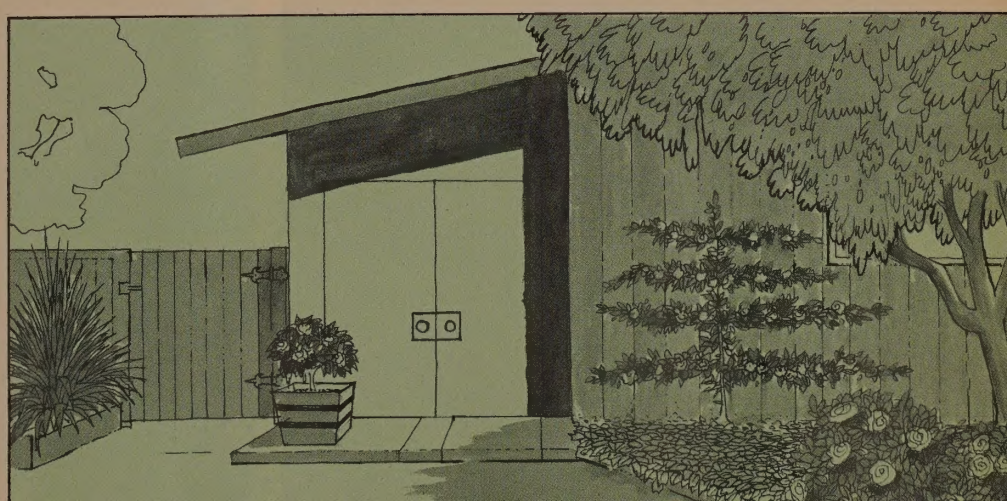
Euonymus japonicus microphyllus (Small Leaved Euonymus). More compact with smaller leaves of rich, dark green. 5 above.

FATSHEDERA

Fatshedera lizei (Botanical Wonder). A hybrid between Fatsia and English Ivy, this glossy-leaved plant can be trained as a vine or allowed to grow as a shrub. Striking when trained along driftwood. 5 above.

Fatshedera lizei variegata (Variegated Botanical Wonder). Same general habit except for leaf variegation. 5 above.

There are many ways in which you can use Camellias to create pleasant effects in your garden. Use them as an espalier between windows on sheltered side of your house. Grow them as tubbed specimens on your patio. The sasanqua varieties listed on page 6 do well as hanging basket plants and are ideal for low hedges to create boundaries and dividers.



Camelia japonica
'GIGANTEA'

Camelia japonica
'CINDERELLA'

BROADLEAVED EVERGREEN SHRUBS—Continued

Where a temperature is shown with the description it indicates the approximate degree of hardiness and this information should be used only to choose plants for specific locations—not as the exact amount of cold the plant will endure.

Ceanothus 'Julia Phelps', CALIFORNIA LILAC

Camelia japonica
'ADOLPHE AUDUSSON'

Ilex cornuta rotunda, DWARF CHINESE HOLLY

Hibiscus rosa-sinensis 'kona'
CHINESE HIBISCUS

HIBISCUS, KATE SESSIONS

center—ILEX ALTACLARENSIS WILSONI
side—XYLOSMA SENTICOSA
foreground—MYRTUS COMPACTA

FATSIA JAPONICA; ARALIA SIEBOLDI (Japan Fatsia). Beautiful, hardy shrub with broad, leathery, palmately lobed leaves of dark, shiny green, with broad lobes pointed, toothed. Winter flowers are creamy-white. 5 above.

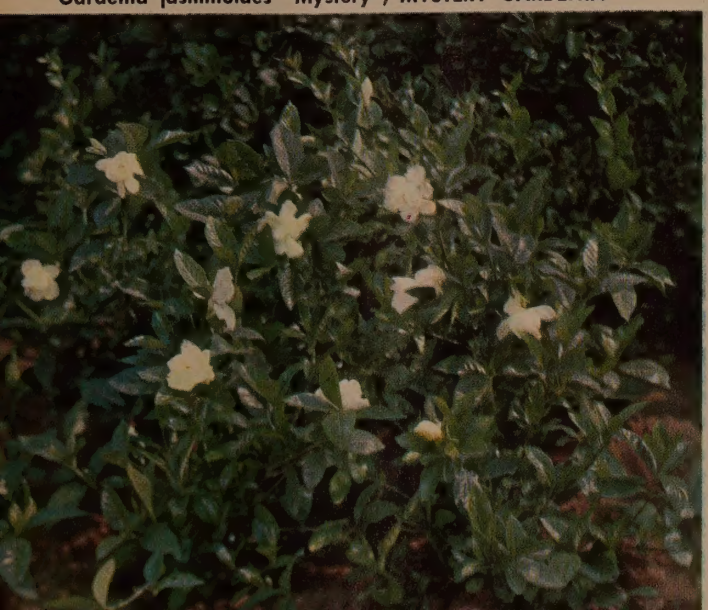
FEIJOA SELLOWIANA (Pineapple Guava). Masses of flowers with flaring, rich-red stamens cover this gray-foilaged beauty. Highly ornamental, with edible fruits, too. 20 above.

FREMONTIA MEXICANA (Flannelbush). One of our finest native shrubs with gorgeous yellow-orange cup-shaped flowers in early spring. The blooms contrast handsomely with the deeply cut woolly leaves. Full sun and dry soil. 10 above.

FUCHSIAS

Fuchsias are carried in so many varieties that we make no attempt to list all our magnificent forms here. Famous for their colorful, waxy, down-hanging blossoms that are produced all summer long. Fuchsias like lots of water, fertilizer. Available in upright and pendulous forms. 10 above.

Gardenia jasminoides "Mystery", MYSTERY GARDENIA



GARDENIAS

Gardenia jasminoides 'Mystery' (Mystery Gardenia). Best, largest-flowered of all Gardenias. Fine for tub, pot culture. Give them good drainage, peat in the soil, acid fertilizer. 12 above.

Gardenia jasminoides 'Veitchi' (Veitch's Gardenia). Though flowers are somewhat smaller than "Mystery," this is probably the most floriferous of all Gardenias. 12 above.

Gardenia radicans (Dwarf Gardenia). A diminutive form with all the flower and foliage features of the big ones. 12 above.

GENISTA RACEMOSA (Easter Broom). Very graceful shrub, massed full with yellow blooms in late spring. Sun. 10 above.

CHINESE HIBISCUS

Hibiscus rosa-sinensis (Chinese Hibiscus). These magnificent flowering shrubs, sometimes called "Rose of China Hibiscus," are in bloom all the time. The huge flowers are most exotic, tropical in all their effects. Colors are brilliant, no less. The leaves, too, are beautiful. Some of the finest kinds are listed below. 25 above.

Agnes Gault. Largest of the pink singles.

California Gold. A rich gold single, shading to carmine-orange.

Kate Sessions. Beautiful, velvety amber-pink flowers are single, huge. The overlapping petals are crape-like.

Kona. A double form of Agnes Gault, same color.

San Diego Red. Popular clear red single.

The Bride. Flowers open blush pink, changing quickly to frosty-white. Petals crape-textured. A vigorous grower.

SAINTJOHNSWORT

Hypericum moserianum (Goldflower Saintjohnswort). Big, 2-inch flowers of gold in spring and early summer. An easy-to-grow bush for foreground use in sun or part shade. 5 above.

Hypericum patulum henryi (Henry's Goldencup Saintjohnswort). Big, golden flowers produced in profusion in spring and summer. Very hardy, in sun or light shade. 5 above.

Hardiness of all plants listed is indicated at end of variety description.

HOLLY

Holly speaks of Christmas but handsome leaves and berries give it interest the year around. As a hedge it does a fine job. Berries for the birds. 5 above.

Ilex altaclarensis wilsoni (Wilson's Holly). Big, deep green leaves, spiny, wavy. Produces large, red berries liberally.

Ilex aquifolium (English Holly). Brilliant red berries, the traditional Holly of the Christmas season. Gorgeous, shiny, spiny foliage. Hardy but likes part shade.

Ilex aquifolium variegata (Variegated English Holly). Similar to preceding but with white-edged leaves.

Ilex cornuta (Chinese Holly). Especially well suited to warm areas where it fruits well, grows to 10 feet.

Ilex cornuta bufordi (Buford Holly). Best for hottest sections, this variety bears heavy crops of bright red berries. Leaves without spines. Hardy; stands sun.

LANTANAS

Lantanas, in bloom all the time, are brilliant, colorful shrubs. There are tall, dwarf and trailing forms. Lovely foliage. At home in any yard. 20 above.

Lantana camara (Common Lantana). Parent of most popular sorts. Tall varieties grow to 4-5 feet, in pink, orange-reds.

Lantana camara vars. (Dwarf Lantana). Very practical kinds, 1-3 feet tall, in yellows, white, orange-reds, pinks.

Lantana. Trailing varieties for hanging baskets or ground cover, the graceful branches bearing flower clusters of soft lavender-mauve, yellow, white, orange-red and pink. Cut back after winter to encourage new branching.

LAURUS NOBILIS (Bay Tree). Wonderfully fragrant, leathery leaves of dark green can be used for herb flavoring. Makes excellent tub specimen, trimmed standard, or hedge plant. Full sun. 5 above

TEA TREES

Leptospermum Hybrids (Hybrid Tea Trees). We offer a choice selection of hybrids developed by Dr. Lammerts. New, interesting colors and growth habits are available. 15 above.

Leptospermum laevigatum (Australian Tea Tree). Graceful shrub with long arching branches, greyish-green leaves, small white flowers in spring. Thrives in sun with dry soil and good drainage. 15 above.

Leptospermum laevigatum 'Reeves' (Dwarf Australian Tea Tree). Dwarf form of **L. laevigatum** above.

Leptospermum scoparium florepleno (Double Flowered Tea Tree). Beautiful, bright rose-pink flowers are double. A hardy type, dwarf and compact. 15 above.

Leptospermum scoparium 'Ruby Glow' (Double Flowered Tea Tree). Beautiful, bright red, double flowers. A hardy type, dwarf and compact.

LIGUSTRUM

Ligustrum japonicum (Japanese Privet). These are tops for hedges of modest height where you want dense growth and beautiful foliage. 10 above.

Ligustrum texanum (Waxleaf Privet). Versatile evergreen shrub. Deep glossy green foliage. White flowers in spring. Excellent hedge plant. 5 above.

FUCHSIA

HOLLY GRAPES

Mahonia aquifolium (Oregon Holly Grape). An outstanding shrub with lovely yellow flowers in spring, blue grape-like fruits in summer, and polished, holly-like leaves, dark green with bronzy tones all year long. 5 below.

Mahonia bealei (Leatherleaf Mahonia). A very hardy, and beautiful, shrub for use in tropical and oriental settings. Tall stems and big, bluish gray-green leaves are always good looking. Racemes of yellow flowers are produced in spring. Blue berries in fall. 5 above.

Mahonia lomariaefolia (Chinese Mahonia). A spectacular shrub, for flowers, foliage and unusual form. Blooms are yellow, in spring, rising in long spikes capping each branch. Leaves spiny-toothed, gray-green, wavy. 5 above.

MYOPORUM LAETUM (Myoporum). White, bell-shaped flowers, spotted purple, on a large shrub with bright, shiny foilage. Does exceptionally well near the coast. 20 above.

MYRSINE AFRICANA (African Box). Similar to boxwood in habit of growth, size of foliage and general appearance, but grows faster and shows reddish tints in the leaves. Fine for low hedges. Hardy. 20 above.

MYRTLES

Myrtles are most useful as low hedge material, specimen or foundation plant. 10 above.

Myrtus communis (Common Myrtle). Wonderfully aromatic, dark green, glossy leaves, with white flowers in late spring and summer. Splendid small-foliaged shrubs, ideal for hedging and for foundation planting.

Myrtus communis compacta (Compact Myrtle). More compact than the type, with small, shiny leaves. Edgings, corner clumps and hedges.

Myrtus communis variegata (Variegated Myrtle). One of the best where you want compactness and interesting variegation of the foliage. Small leaves, light green, are lined with yellow. Dark, blue-black berries.

Myrtus communis compacta variegata (Small Leaved Variegated Myrtle). Similar to the above with small leaves.

NANDINA DOMESTICA (Heavenly Bamboo). Three-foot shrub with most graceful, divided, dark green leaves that turn bright red in autumn. Very hardy. Sun. Zero.

OLEANDERS

Nerium oleander (Oleanders). Most beautiful shrubs when mounted full with their large clusters of colorful blooms borne in greatest profusion. They are hardy, drought-resistant beauties that thrive on summer's heat. Leaves are long, leathery. 10 above.

Cherry Ripe. Single, rose-red.

Compte Barthelemy. Large double red, sometimes streaked.

Mrs. Roeding. Fine double, salmon pink. Stays more dwarf and bushy.

Pink Beauty. Lovely single pink.

Prof. Bodkin. Beautiful dark red single.

Rose Red. A double, dark rose-red.

Sister Agnes. Single, pure white.

OSMANTHUS

Osmanthus delavayi (Delavay Osmanthus). Lots of bloom; fragrant clusters of white flowers. A broad shrub, to 6 feet, with interesting oval, toothed, 1-inch leaves. 5 above.

Osmanthus fragrans (Sweet Osmanthus). One of the most delightful of the group, producing many white, fragrant flowers. Gets large, with big, glossy leaves. 15 above.

Osmanthus hybrid (San Jose Osmanthus). Here is one of the finest of all Osmanthus. It develops into a striking shrub 8 to 10 feet tall, bears hosts of creamy-white, very fragrant flowers during the winter. Like the preceding, the foliage is handsome, holly-like. Needs little care, in sun or part shade. Zero.

Mahonia aquifolia, OREGON GRAPE

Osmanthus ilicifolius (Holly Osmanthus). Beautiful foliage of leathery texture, dark green in color. Takes its name from the spined, holly-like outlines of the leaves. In addition, produces clusters of white fragrant flowers in late fall, winter, and early spring. The form **Variegatus** has foliage marked with white. 5 above.

RHODODENDRON 'CYNTHIA'

XYLOSMA SENTICOSA

RHODODENDRONS

We must accept rhododendrons, as a group, as including some of the ranking aristocrats of the floral world. Also, though they are ordinarily considered to be strictly springtime flowerers, the actual spread of the blooming season for them extends from about January to June.

They are handsome things when given half a chance. The mounds of attractive leaves of the typical rhododendron become covered completely with massive, outstanding trusses of broad, colorful blooms when flowering time is at hand. Colors range from yellows, through bluish shades, and lavenders, into pinks, rose, purples and the most brilliant of reds. One's choices among the color tones is almost endless.

Rhododendrons, though they have the reputation of preferring humid, cool regions, are definitely adaptable to our conditions. Witness some of the famous plantings, right here in California.

Just give them high shade, plenty of peat in the soil, acid fertilizer in spring, and they will be right at home.

Beauty of Littleworth. A strong grower with white flowers, speckled dull crimson.

Cornubia. A medium sized red rhododendron that blooms very early in the spring.

Cynthia. A strong grower with large trusses of rosy red flowers.

Lord Roberts. A medium sized round plant with dark red flowers. Upper petals spotted.

Mrs. G. W. Leak. A medium sized shrub. Deep pink flowers, upper petals spotted purplish-brown.

Pink Pearl. An oldtimer still good. Large trusses of pink flowers.

Sappho. A vigorous plant of irregular habit. Flowers white with dark spot in throat.

Skimmia japonica

Pyracanthia coccinea lalandi, LALAND FIRETHORN

Raphiolepis umbellata ovata, ROUNDLEAF R.

LANTANA

BROADLEAVED EVERGREEN SHRUBS —Continued

PHOTINIAS

Photinia arbutifolia (California Holly. Toyon). One of the finest native evergreen shrubs, noted for its brilliant red clusters of berries at the Christmas season. It grows to large size, often becoming tree-like, is handsome at every time of year. Put it out in full sunshine where soil is well-drained. The bright berries make wonderful indoor decorations in winter. 15 above.

Photinia serrulata (Chinese Photinia). A big-foliaged evergreen, handsome in every way, with the new leaves emerging in spring showing distinctive, clear, beautifully contrasting hues of red and bronze. 5 above.

PIERIS JAPONICA (Andromeda). The ever-popular Lily-of-the-Valley shrub, a delightful thing, of neat habit with waxy, green foliage. Covered with down-hanging trusses of Valley-like blooms in spring. Available in variegated form. 10 below.

PITTOSPORUMS

Pittosporum crassifolium. Tall growing shrub, ideal as a windbreak as it withstands wind very well. Greyish green foliage. Flowers wine colored. Useful hedge and screen plant. 20 above.

Pittosporum eugeniodes (Tarata Pittosporum). Large shrub or small evergreen tree with light green foliage. Bears light yellow fragrant flowers in summer. Useful hedge and screen plant. 20 above.

Pittosporum tenuifolium; P. nigricans (Tawhiwhi Pittosporum). Produces purple flowers in great abundance, the honey-like fragrance most pronounced in evening hours. Young shoots black; leaves light green, shiny, 1½ to 2½ inches long. Useful as hedge and screening plant. 20 above.

Pittosporum tobira (Japanese Pittosporum). Handsome, shiny-leaved evergreen shrub that spreads broadly but stays dense. Flowers quite conspicuous, too, borne in clusters, yellowish and greenish white, and fragrant. Does well in sun or shade. Available in variegated form. 5 above.

Pittosporum undulatum (Victorian Box, Victorian Laurel). A wonderful Australian shrub, almost tree-like as it matures at 10-15 feet or more, that bears yellowish-white flowers noted for their enticing fragrance, especially at night. Leaves are large, dark green, glossy and undulate. Flowers are followed by clusters of big, showy orange berries. 15 above.

PLEROMA GRANDIFLORA

Tibouchina elegans (Princess Flower). Majestic and regal are the magnificent royal purple flowers of this beauty, velvety in texture and mounted with fish-hook shaped stamens. The leaves are reddish-tinged, strong-ribbed. Can be grown as a tub specimen or in open soil. Prune to restrict form, or let it grow freely. 25 above.

PLUMBAGO CAPENSIS (Blue Cape Plumbago). Azure blue flowers all summer long mark this clambering shrub as something special. Ideal where you need continuous blue color. Against a wall or in a corner, trained against any simple support, it can be magnificent. Grows rapidly, too. 20 above.

LAURELS

Prunus caroliniana (Carolina Cherry Laurel). A rapid-growing broadleaf, fine for any kind of background use, for hedges, or for training into a small tree. The leaves are deep, glossy green, hard to beat, good-looking all through the year. 10 above.

Prunus laurocerasus (English Laurel). Lovely, large leaves of this handsome shrub are always cool and refreshing in their appearance. Very easy to grow. Use for bright background masses, for hedges and for specimen purposes. 5 above.

Prunus lusitanica (Portugal Laurel). A slower grower than English laurel, the smaller leaves giving more modest texture effects. Leaves darker green, too. If grown unpruned, will produce clean, white trusses of blooms in spring. 5 above.

Prunus lyoni (Catalina Cherry). Shrub with large, glossy, deep green, holly-like leaves. Quite popular for large hedges, for screen planting and for backgrounds. Easy to grow anywhere in full sun. 10 above.

GUAVAS

Psidium littorale (Strawberry Guava, Cattley Guava). A wonderful dual-purpose shrub which, when planted for hedges, in restricted masses or as background, not only provides year-long landscape beauty but also yields delicious strawberry-like, red fruits for eating or for jelly. 25 above.

NERIUM OLEANDER

Psidium littorale lucidum (Yellow Cattley Guava). Differs from the preceding in producing yellow fruits, somewhat larger and of milder flavor.

FIRETHORNS

Pyracantha, Firethorn, is among the most popular of all vining-type evergreens that feature brilliant effects from red berries. The leaves, too, are unusually handsome, not too large, not too small and of smooth attractive, long-oval outlines. Also, unless you are growing them in ways that require shearing, there will be hosts of white flowers in spring. Many forms have come onto the market in recent years and we have chosen what we consider to be the best ones for our area. All of them can be used in most versatile fashion, as neat, low hedges (trained or fencing), for covering walls and bulkheads, as showy evergreen masses, and even trained as small trees.

Pyracantha coccinea lalandi (Laland Firethorn). One of the hardiest of all firethorns, a most vigorous grower that yields large, profuse clusters of orange-red berries. Fruits early; colors early. 10 below.

Pyracantha crenato-serrata graberi (Graber Firethorn). One of the finest large-berried types that show really brilliant red colors. An abundant producer, too, with gracefully arching branches and the loveliest of dark, glossy foliage. 5 above.

Pyracantha crenato-serrata Rosedale (Rosedale Firethorn). One of the earliest to show the brilliant red berries. Grows somewhat more upright than spreading, with handsome, dark green glossy leaves. 5 above.

Pyracantha duvali (Duval Firethorn). Heavy fruiting with large red berries. Shrub needs room so the glossy dense foliage and huge crops of berries can be seen to advantage. 15 above.

Pyracantha koidzumi striblingi (Stribling Firethorn). A new selection of this most practical and beautiful shrub. Foliage is dark, glowing, the berries bright red, large, and produced in quantity. Holds the red fruits through the holidays. 5 above.

Pyracantha koidzumi 'Victory' (Victory Firethorn). Very large berries of richest red. Robust. 5 above.

Pyracantha koidzumi walderi (Walder Firethorn). A delightful variety that has a bushier, more compact habit of growth than most others. Heavy crops of red berries. 5 above.

Pyracantha Santa Cruz (Santa Cruz Firethorn). Prostrate pyracantha. Has the same good dark green foliage and clusters of dark red berries as other pyracanthas. However, this variety has a low, spreading habit of growth that lends itself admirably for use as a ground cover. 15 above.

PYRUS KAWAKAMI (Evergreen Pear). Whether grown as a large shrub, espaliered against a wall, or trained as a small tree, this plant is a year-around beauty. Glossy, bright green leaves, long branches, and in the spring loaded with fragrant white flowers. 20 above.

INDIA HAWTHORNS

Raphiolepis indica rosea (Pink India Hawthorn). One of our best flowering shrubs, covering itself with beautiful, broad panicles of sweet-scented pink blooms that look like apple blossoms. To 5 feet. 5 above.

Raphiolepis umbellata ovata (Roundleaf Raphiolepis). White flowers carrying bright red anthers open all over the crown of this dense, more compact and dwarfish type. Foliage is thick, dark green. 5 above.

Raphiolepis umbellata var. (Springtime Raphiolepis). The large, bright pink flowers cover this fine, hardy, compact shrub through late winter and spring. An upright grower that does beautifully in full sun or part shade. 5 above.

RHAMNUS ALATERNUS (Italian Buckthorn). A large evergreen shrub or small tree with appealing dark green leaves. Deep blue berries appear in fall. Withstands shearing. Also available in variegated form. 10 above.

Don't overlook tall growing shrubs as screenings to protect your outdoor living areas from street noise, enthusiastic breezes and objectional views as well as providing curtains of privacy. We have many varieties well suited to this use such as Pittosporums, Photinias, Rhamnus.

PIERIS JAPONICA

CALIFORNIA HOLLY (TOYON)

ROMNEYA COULTERI (Matilija Poppy). The most beautiful flowers, the petals pure white and crape-textured, with a ball of orange in the center and a delicious fragrance, mark this 6-foot plant as extraordinary. Needs little care. Foliage gray-green. 5 above.

SARCOCOCCA RUSCIFOLIA (Fragrant Sarcococca). Though the flowers on this most handsome, informal shrub are never too conspicuous, they are always interesting, coming out from December through February, and imparting a delicate fragrance to indoor bouquets. Medium height, to 4 feet.

SKIMMIA JAPONICA (Skimmia). Skimmias are grown for their flowers, their bright red berries, their lovely foliage and for their excellent form. Blossoms in upright panicles terminating every branch. Leaves are leathery, oval in outline, 2½ to 4½ inches long, bright green above and yellowish underneath. Zero.

SOLLYA HETEROPHYLLA (Australian Bluebell). Lovely flowering shrub from down under, highly favored for the masses of bright blue, nodding, bell-shaped blooms that appear all over the crown. The plant is a flat-grower, a trailer or crawler with slender stems reaching outward 2 to 6 feet. Especially good for covering banks, for use on rockeries or to cover low fences. 20 above.

VERONICAS

Veronicas, Shrubby Veronicas or Hebes. One of our most interesting groups of flowering shrubs, all of them originating from New Zealand species. They are of easiest culture in sandy-loam, well-drained soil and, though they have the reputation of preferring coast-side locations, will actually thrive anywhere in our milder sections. Flowers are always prominent, mostly in summer and later. Foliage is remarkably clean, beautifully carried.

Veronica buxifolia; Hebe buxifolia (Boxleaf Veronica). The form of this lovely beauty is low, medium-textured, the leaves almost like boxwood in size. Use for low hedges, for edging, or for any low foreground purpose. Flowers are borne in spikes, light blue in color, opening in summer. Also called **Boxleaf Hebe.** 5 above.

Veronica decussata; Hebe elliptica (Autumn Glory Hebe). A leafy mound 2 feet high with deep purple flowers. 5 above.

Veronica imperialis; Hebe speciosa. Excellent evergreen shrub with thick rounded leaves with purple veins. Deep wine red flowers in pointed spikes.

VIBURNUMS

Viburnum japonicum (Japanese Viburnum). Here is a robust, vigorous evergreen shrub, to 6 feet in height, mounted with shining green leaves that may be 4-6 inches long. Flowers are fragrant, white, in 4-inch clusters in spring. Full sun or partial shade. 10 above.

Viburnum odoratissimum (Sweet Viburnum). The flowers of this topnotch, long-lived shrub are white, in loose, 4-inch trusses at the ends of every mature branch. Their fragrance is most appealing. The bush itself is a big one, often getting to 12-foot heights, almost the same in width. Leaves are long, 6 inches, dark green in summer, many turning red where autumn weather is chilly. Shade or part shade. 12 above.

Viburnum suspensum (Sandankwa Viburnum). It is easy to enthuse over this winter-flowering beauty that bears a full crop of white blooms that have the fragrance of roses. Blossom clusters are compact, 1½ inches in diameter. Where you need a screen planting to 6 feet, it is ideal, the shining, dark green foliage filling every space over the crown. It can be pruned into a fine-looking formal hedge. Prefers light shade. 18 above.

Viburnum tinus robustum (Roundleaf Laurestinus). If you have particular jobs to be done, like planting to hide the garbage cans, or screening out unsightly areas nearby, or putting in background groupings against which other, lower, shrubs and flowers will look attractive, the Roundleaf Laurestinus will prove one of the best. To 10 feet; flowers white. 5 above.

XYLOSMA SENTICOSA (Shiny Xylosma). A foliage shrub for sun in warmer regions. A good groundcover, espalier, or shrub. Leaves light green and shiny. 15 above.

Pyrus kawakami, EVERGREEN PEAR

TREES

FOR SHADE AND FLOWERS...

The first things that should be planted around the average new, modern home, after the lawn is in, are the trees. These are the permanent landscape features. You put them in with the idea that they will be there, contributing to the pleasures of the garden, as long as the house stands, or longer.

To round out the landscaping around a home the gardener should choose preferred kinds from both the large, shade-tree class, and the smaller-statured ornamental, flowering kinds. The big shade trees should be used far more than they now are, even on average-sized properties, for creating the background effects, toward the rear, at least. Landscaping your home grounds is like painting a picture, and the larger trees should be chosen and placed, before anything else goes in preferably, so they will become the key part of the "frame" of the picture. Trees for planting toward the front, and at the sides of the house will usually be the smaller, flowering kinds. Let us help you select the right kinds for the right places.

Flowering Trees Fit the Modern Landscape

The modern house, low and rambling, is a "natural" for the many medium- and small-statured flowering and fruit trees we offer. Whenever possible, individual specimens of the kinds you like, or clumps of two or three of them, should be planted off the front corners, toward the sides or ends of the house, and out back so they will finish off the landscape appearance as well as provide colorful foliage, flowers, fruits.

Flowering Trees Fit Modern People, Too

Indeed, trees fit modern people—especially those, who, for one reason or other, prefer to stay close to home even on holidays. Just a little observation is enough to convince anyone that the most "ornamental" tree has a lot of "woodsy" character about it even though it is far removed from the primitive forest. So it is not surprising to find busy people loafing under a flowering tree and apparently enjoying every moment of it. For this and other related reasons we are pleased to recommend the trees we stock because we know that along with every tree we sell goes something intangible that will become more and more valuable to you as the years go by.

If it is shade you want the whole year through, select one from this list. On the other hand, you may admire the foliage or flowers of one of these in which case your selection should be located where it can be seen to advantage.

Malus hopa, FLOWERING CRABAPPLE

Crataegus cordata, WASHINGTON HAWTHORN

Albizzia julibrissin, SILKTR

Schinus molle, CALIFORNIA PEPPER

CORNUS FLORIDA AND CORNUS RUBRA (Pink and White Dogwood)

Fraxinus velutina glabra, MODESTO ASH

Acacia baileyana, COOTAMUNDRA-WATTLE

BROADLEAVED EVERGREEN TREES

ACACIAS

Acacia baileyana (Bailey Acacia). Tree of small to medium-size, its rounded crown of gray-green foliage a mass of bright yellow flowers in spring. 10 above.

Acacia latifolia (Broadleaf Acacia). Ideal for quick screening where you need a fast grower. Foliage dense; flowers golden yellow. 15 above.

Acacia longifolia floribunda (Gossamer Acacia). Small tree with long, narrow, light green leaves. Fluffy yellow blooms appear several times throughout the year. 18 above.

BAUHINIA PURPUREA (Orchid Tree). One of the showiest small trees, the umbrella-like crown bearing 2-inch, pink flowers resembling Vanda orchids at a distance. 30 above.

CERATONIA SILIQUA (Carob). Handsome, broad-crowned Carob, with leaves shiny, dark green. Resists most everything . . . heat, drought, alkali, pests. 12 above.

CINNAMOMUM CAMPHORA (Camphor Tree). Wide, sturdy shade tree, tops for street planting, too. Foliage light green, bronzy in spring. 10 above.

ERIOBOTRYA JAPONICA (Loquat). Prized for edible, orange-yellow fruits in early summer, this bold-leaved, small tree is beautiful as specimen or background. 10 above.

EUCALYPTUS

Eucalyptus ficifolia (Scarlet Flowering Eucalyptus). Clusters of brilliantly scarlet flowers feature this small, round-headed tree. Blooms in July, and at intervals from then on. 20 above.

Eucalyptus globulus compacta (Dwarf Blue Gum). Another small-tree type, round-headed. A quick grower, ideal for tall hedging, windbreaks. Handsome blue-green foliage. 20 above.

Eucalyptus polyanthemos (Redbox Gum). A medium-sized low branching tree with grayish blue foliage, light red margins and veins. White flowers. 10 above.

Eucalyptus pulverulenta (Dollarleaf Gum). A dwarf upright variety, slender in habit. Round, silvery gray leaves. Makes an unusual small garden tree and its cut branches are useful for arranging. 18 above.

Eucalyptus sideroxylon rosea (Mulga Ironbark Gum). Masses of pink flowers in summer, on a light, open, airy crown that shows off the red-brown bark and long, dark green leaves. 15 above.

Air condition your garden and home with shade trees and lawns. You can reduce the summer's heat 10 to 20 degrees by selective planting of trees and lawn. Let us help you select trees best suited to your landscape needs.

BROADLEAVED EVERGREEN TREES —Continued

FRAXINUS UHDEI (Shamel Ash). A really fine evergreen (may be deciduous in colder areas) tree, rapid grower that suits all shade, specimen and avenue uses. 20 above.

GREVILLEA ROBUSTA (Silk Oak). Tall, narrow, with daintily-cut, fern-like leaves, and golden-yellow flowers. 20 above.

JACARANDA MIMOSAEFOLIA (Jacaranda). A spectacular beauty with large clusters of rich, violet-blue flowers, and fernlige foliage. 28 above.

MAGNOLIA

Magnolia grandiflora (Southern Magnolia). Large, waxy-white, sweet-scented blooms all summer. Leaves beautiful, shiny, leathery. 10 above.

Magnolia St. Mary's. A dwarf form of Magnolia grandiflora for small gardens and espaliers.

OLEA EUROPA (Olive). Beautiful specimen tree, small in stature, with picturesquely gnarled and twisted trunk and limbs. 10 above.

OAKS

Quercus agrifolia (California Live Oak). Our lovely native; slow growing, picturesque. Leaves rich, deep green. 10 above.

Quercus ilex (Holly Oak). A handsome, pest-free tree with shiny holly-like leaves. 10 above.

Quercus suber (Cork Oak). Modest-sized, with leathery foliage and deep-furrowed bark. 5 above.

PEPPER TREES

Schinus molle (California Pepper Tree). Rapid growing beauty, with picturesque trunk, lovely feathery foliage, bright red berries. 20 above.

Schinus terebinthifolius (Brazilian Pepper). Neat, small tree with yellow blooms and lots of bright red berries. 28 above.

ULMUS PARVIFOLIA SEMPERVIRENS (Evergreen Elm). Hardy, rapid grower, small-leaved. Deciduous in colder areas. 20 above.

Broadleaved Evergreen Shrubs That Can Be Trained as Small Trees

Arbutus unedo (Strawberry Tree).
Cotoneaster lactea (Parney Cotoneaster).
Cotoneaster pannosa (Silverleaf Cotoneaster).
Ilex (Hollies).
Leptospermum (Australian Tea Trees).
Nerium (Oleanders).
Photinia arbutifolia (California Holly).
Pittosporums (Victorian Box, and others).
Pyracanthas (Firethorns).

California Grown
DECIDUOUS FLOWERING TREES
Ideal for Shade and Beautiful Spring Color

Quercus ilex, HOLLY OAK

DECIDUOUS ORNAMENTAL AND SHADE TREES

MAPLES

Acer palmatum (Japanese Maple). Small, graceful, half-weeping. Maple-like leaves rosy-red in spring, green in summer, scarlet in fall. Zero.

Acer palmatum atropurpureum (Japanese Bloodleaf Maple). Delightful small tree, Oriental in all features, with deeply-cut red leaves carried gracefully on thin, dark branches. Zero.

Acer palmatum dissectum (Japanese Laceleaf Maple). Small tree with the Oriental look, its delicate, red leaves borne profusely on attractively arched branches. Zero.

Acer platanoides (Norway Maple). Hardy, wide spreading, dense rounded crown with large bright green leaves turning to bright yellow before the drop in fall. Better in Northern and Central California. 10 below. Red foliaged varieties available.

Acer saccharinum (Silver Maple). Beautiful, rapid grower, making a tall, slender crown. Leaves light green, silvery beneath. 10 below.

ALNUS RHOMBIFOLIA (California Alder). Grows quickly to handsome size, with gray trunk, green limbs and shining leaves. 10 below.

BIRCHES

Betula alba (European White Birch). The classic, ever-popular, white-barked charmer.

Betula alba laciniata (Cutleaf White Birch). More gracefully weeping than the species, its leaves delicately deep-cut.

GINKGO BILOBA (Maidenhair Tree). Another Oriental beauty of pyramidal habit, the unusual fan-shaped leaves are golden in fall. 20 below.

LOCUSTS

Gleditsia triacanthos inermis var. (Moraine Locust) (Pat. 836). No thorns and no seed pods on this most handsome, large, light-foliaged locust. Adaptable to tough conditions. 20 below.

Gleditzia triacanthos inermis 'Sunburst' (Sunburst Locust) (Pat. 1313). Almost spectacular is the broad, golden-yellow crown of graceful, delicate leaves of this new-found garden beauty. 20 below.

FRAXINUS VELUTINA GLABRA (Modesto Ash). One of the best fast growers, with an attractive rounded head of light green foliage. 5 above.

DECIDUOUS ORNAMENTAL AND SHADE TREES—Continued

LIQUIDAMBAR STYRACIFLUA (Sweet Gum). The most dependable tree for autumn color in California and elsewhere. The maple-shaped leaves turn shades of crimson and yellow to brown. Makes a tall pyramidal shaped tree. 10 below.

LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERA (Tulip Tree). Tall, fast growing tree with light green foliage making a symmetrical head. Flowers cup-shaped resembling magnolia, but chartreuse with an orange zone. 10 below.

MORUS ALBA 'STRIBLING' (Stribling's Mulberry). Fine for rapid growth, nice shade. Rich shiny leaves . . . but no messy fruits. 10 below.

PISTACIA CHINENSIS (Chinese Pistachio). A very attractive fast growing shade tree with a rounded head and lovely pinnate leaves that turn beautiful hues in the fall. Very hardy. 15 above.

SYCAMORES

Platanus acerifolia (European Sycamore). Most handsome tree, symmetrical in youth, aging picturesquely. Large, maple-like foliage. Bark colorful mottled. 10 below.

Platanus racemosus (California Sycamore). Our native sycamore, its leaves with finger-like divisions, the bark beautifully marked and mottled. 5 above.

POPLARS

Populus alba bolleana (Bolle's Silver Poplar). Tall, slender, like Lombardy but with silvery-gray leaves. 20 below.

Populus nigra italica (Lombardy Poplar). Tall, stately columns, the upright limbs shining with bright green foliage. Ideal for windbreaks, accents, clumps. 20 below.

SALIX BABYLONICA (Weeping Willow). Grows 30 feet tall, and as broad, with long, drooping branches. Fine form and fine foliage. Zero.

ULMUS PUMILA (Siberian Elm). Extremely hardy, and a rapid grower. Very popular with shapely rounded crown of small, light green leaves that hang late. 20 below.

ZELKOVA SERRATA (Japanese Zelkova). A clean tree to 50 feet broad. A good shade tree in hot, dry areas. Zero.

DECIDUOUS FLOWERING TREES

ALBIZZIA JULIBRISSIN (Silktree). Lovely small tree, with graceful form, and hosts of pink blooms in summer. Zero.

DOGWOODS

Cornus florida (White Dogwood). Shapely, horizontally-branched small tree, the white-bracted flowers shining in semi-shade. 20 below.

Cornus florida rubra (Pink Dogwood). Spectacular are the pink or light red heads of blooms. Light shade; acid soil. 20 below.

HAWTHORNS

Small trees, appealing in stature and form in cool areas where they grow best. Masses of flowers every spring, and some are brilliantly fruited in fall.

Crataegus cordata (Washington Hawthorn). A hard-to-beat beauty, white flower masses in spring, bright fruits and colored leaves in autumn. 20 below.

Crataegus oxyacantha var. (Autumn Glory). Nicely formed small tree with shiny foliage. White flowers in spring, followed by masses of large, crimson fruits in autumn. 20 below.

Crataegus oxyacantha var. (Paul's Scarlet Hawthorn). Most used of all English Hawthorns, the blossoms fully double, bright carmine. 20 below.

Crataegus oxyacantha rosea (Double Pink Hawthorn). The popular English hawthorn with double flowers in attractive pink color. 20 below.

KOELREUTERIA PANICULATA (Golden Raintree). Bright yellow flowers are followed by colorful fruit in summer. It is vary hardy and will tolerate poor, dry soil. 10 below.

LABURNUM WATERER; L. VOSSI (Golden Chain Tree). A hardy tree for colder regions that produces long chains of yellow flowers. 10 below.

FLOWERING CRABAPPLES

Small flowering trees that are ideal for home gardens in the cooler parts of our state.

Malus eleyi (Eleyi Crab). Flowers single, dark red-purple, the foliage reddish in spring. Fruits wine-purple. 10 below.

Malus floribunda (Floribunda Crab). A fine, gracefully-branched tree with large apple-blossom-pink flowers. 10 below.

Malus 'Hopa' (Hopa Crab). Buds are red; flowers are red; fruits are red. An exquisite variety. 10 below.

Malus ioensis plena (Bechtel's Crab). Small, round-headed dandy with pink, fragrant, double flowers. Shade. 20 below.

Malus scheideckeri (Scheidecker Crab). Double-pink, fine for bloom, and for yellow fruit. 20 below.

FLOWERING PEACHES

Prunus persica flore pleno (Double Flowering Peach). Double flowers in white, red or pink varieties. 10 below.

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA

FLOWERING PLUMS

Flowering plums are deserving of the popularity they enjoy. They grow rather fast, bloom heavily, and do not become very large. These are hardy to 10 below.

Prunus cerasifera blireiana (Blireiana Plum). This one has dark, greenish purple leaves and double, pink flowers.

Prunus cerasifera 'Hollywood' (Hollywood Flowering Plum). Red and green leaves with clusters of small pink flowers make this plum popular.

Prunus cerasifera 'Thundercloud' (Thundercloud Flowering Plum). The coppery foliage of this one is very dark. Flowers open pink, turn white.

Prunus cerasifera 'Vesuvius' (Vesuvius Flowering Plum). This one has very dark purple leaves and single, pink flowers.

FLOWERING CHERRIES

Beautiful in our cooler sections where they become choice ornamental trees. The flowers, large and showy, are borne in heavy, clustered masses. Zero.

Prunus serrulata 'Kwanzan' (Kwanzan Flowering Cherry). Useful for its ascending habit, its bronzy foliage in spring, and its enormous clusters of double pink blooms.

Prunus serrulata 'Mt. Fuji' (Mt. Fuji Flowering Cherry). Best of the pure white doubles, its down-hung trusses wide, deep, and chaste.

Prunus serrulata 'Shirofugan' (Shirofugan Flowering Cherry). Masses of lovely double blooms open soft pink, change to white, then to near-cerise. A constant ensemble of pink and white during blossoming time.

Prunus serrulata pendula (Weeping Cherries). Both single and double types that do well in cooler sections, they grow slowly to picturesque form, making billowy clouds of pink at flowering time.

Prunus yedoensis 'Akebono' (Akebono Flowering Cherry). Erect growing, a cloud of light pink each spring.

Betula alba, WEEPING BIRCH

AZALEA MOLLIS HYBRID

Hydrangea macrophylla

Lagerstroemia indica, CRAPE MYRTLE

The flowering shrubs listed in this group will lose their leaves for a short time each year. They are the hardiest of shrubs, withstanding heat and cold. In fact, their extreme hardiness makes them desirable for mountain homes. Others, because they are not so large, can be used where definite height of growth is a consideration in the garden. Many produce showy flowers, without which the garden would lack much in interest and sparkle.

PRUNING FLOWERING SHRUBS

Deciduous flowering shrubs will preserve a compact, well-kept appearance, if they are given a thorough pruning following the blooming period. Thin out conflicting branches, preserving the strongest. Cut these back about one-half.

Weigela rosea variegata (variegated W.)

Spiraea 'Anthony Waterer'

DECIDUOUS FLOWERING SHRUBS

ALTHEA SYRIACUS; HIBISCUS SYRIACUS (Rose of Sharon, Shrubby Althea). A beautiful shrub, slow and neat growing, with eye-catching, hollyhock-like flowers, singles and double, in pink, white, lavender and mauve. A famous, hardy shrub; likes sun. 10 below.

AZALEA MOLLIS VARS. (Mollis Azaleas). Big flowers, in shades of yellow, orange, salmon, pink and near-red, cover every part of the crown. Extremely hardy, too. Use plenty of peat moss, and acid fertilizer every spring. Likes sunshine. 10 below.

BERBERIS THUNBERGI ATROPURPUREA (Red leaf Japanese Barberry). Rich, lustrous-red foliage on a very useful, rugged shrub. A dense grower, to 3-4 feet, of attractive form. In any well-drained soil, and sun. 10 below.

BUDDLEIA DAVIDI (Butterfly Bush). Long tapering spikes of the most deliciously lilac-scented flowers, borne at the tips of gracefully-arched branches, mark this shrub as extraordinary. Hardy. Sun. 10 below.

FLOWERING QUINCE

Chaenomeles lagenaria (Flowering Quince). Beautiful, broad flowers come open from midwinter to earliest spring here with us. Colors range through reds, rose, cameo, pinks and white. The bushes grow artistically, can be easily trained as espaliers or as trees, too. Cut branches, brought indoors in winter, bloom readily, make intriguing flower arrangements. 10 below.

Clarke's Giant (P.A.F.). Blooms very large double, dark red.

Minerva. Deep rose pink.

Pink Beauty. Medium pink.

Red Ruffles. Here again, the name describes this desirable flowering Quince.

Snow. Large, pure white; single.

Stanford Red. Cardinal red.

Texas Scarlet. Watermelon red.

DEUTZIAS

Deutzia candida (White Deutzia). Massed full with beautiful white flowers in spring, on a fairly large shrub to 7 feet. A very hardy bush, adapted to a variety of well-drained soils. Likes sunshine. 10 below.

Deutzia scabra; Deutzia crenata (Pink Deutzia). Hosts of blush-pink flowers clothe this very rugged, strong-growing shrub in spring. An upright bush, hardy anywhere. Give it sun, and well-drained soil. 10 below.

FORSYTHIA (Golden Bells). Flowers are bright, golden yellow, produced heavily every spring, early. A renowned, famous and highly popular shrub everywhere. Adaptable, very hardy. 15 below.

HYDRANGEAS

Hydrangea macrophylla varieties (Bigleaf Hydrangea). Huge clusters of flowers cover the crown of this handsome, big-foliaged, roundtopped shrub, the colors ranging reds, rose, pink and white. Some varieties will color in blue shades, rather easily, by using acid fertilizer and peat moss. Or use aluminum sulphate or iron sulphate to make them blue. 5 above.

Altoona. Blooms are of a delicate pink shade. One of the easiest to blue.

Amy Pasquaar. A dwarf growing form that produces outstanding flower clusters of deep rose.

Charm. Light rose pink.

Engle's White. Best pure white.

King George. One the brightest reds among hydrangeas.

KOLKWITZIA AMABILIS (Beauty Bush). A beautiful sight when covered with hosts of blush-pink blooms is this very rugged and hardy tall grower. Arching branches are graceful, too. Well-named. Give it room, in the sun, and get beauty and refined appearance in return. 10 below.

CRAPE MYRTLES

Lagerstroemia indica (Crape Myrtle). Refreshing masses of bright flowers deck these small trees, or large shrubs, in July, August and September. The blooms are like crinkled crape, very heavily produced. Can be grown anywhere, and are at their best in the hot, interior sections. Need very little care. 12 above.

Lagerstroemia indica alba (White Crepe Myrtle). Always use white; this is a beauty.

Lagerstroemia indica purpurea (Lavender Crape Myrtle). Flowers of attractive lavender shade.

Lagerstroemia indica rosea (Pink Crape Myrtle). Rose-pink flowers in summer.

Lagerstroemia indica rubra (Red Crape Myrtle). Unusually fine dark rose-red.

Lagerstroemia indica 'Watermelon Red' (Watermelon Red Crape Myrtle). Rosy red.

MAGNOLIAS

Here we offer the finest varieties of these large-flowered beauties that have become so famous in gardens and parks throughout the world. The fragrant, saucer-like blooms burst full open in one grand rush, heralding the spring. Big, broad shrubs that are wonderful for specimen use. 10 below.

Magnolia liliflora nigra (Purple Lily Magnolia). Handsome cup-shaped flowers, dark purple outside, lighter purple within.

Magnolia soulangeana (Chinese Magnolia; Saucer Magnolia). Large, lily-like flowers are rose-red, blended with white. Very bright and cheery.

Magnolia soulangeana rustica rubra (Red-Purple Magnolia). Cup-shaped flowers are purple-red.

Magnolia Stellata (Star Magnolia). Beautiful in bloom, with white flowers showing nicely arranged, strap-shaped petals. The shrub becomes large, rounds off at about 6 to 8 feet.

Give spring flowering shrubs a background of broadleaved and coniferous evergreens. Plant Azalea Mollis, Spiraeas, Weigelas, Hydrangeas, etc., in front of background plantings of Junipers, Xylosma, Pyracantha, Nandina. This sets off spring blooms of deciduous shrubs and minimizes their winter bareness.

FORSYTHIA

DECIDUOUS FLOWERING SHRUBS —Continued

PHILADELPHUS VIRGINALIS (Mock Orange). One of the loveliest and most reliable of shrubs, this form mounted full each spring with fragrant flowers of purest white. 15 below.

POMEGRANATES

Bright, showy flowers of these neat shrubs from the Mediterranean and eastward are quite unusual, in brilliant tones of red. Excellent for tub or garden culture. They are drought resistant, revelling in sun and heat. Handsome foliage, too. 5 above.

Punica granatum (Common Pomegranate). This is the garden strain of the wild type, its flowers double, and bright orange-red. Beautiful shrub to 6-8 feet.

Punica granatum nana (Dwarf Pomegranate). Colorful, lively red flowers, and interesting fruits mark this selection that grows to about 3 feet in height. Sunshine; well-drained soil.

MAGNOLIA STELLATA

BRIDAL WREATH

Spiraea bumalda 'Anthony Waterer' (Anthony Waterer Spiraea). The flat-topped clusters of rosy-red flowers cap loose, gracefully upright bushes to about 3 feet in height. Unusually hardy. 10 below.

Spiraea prunifolia plena (Bridal Wreath Spiraea; Shoe Button Spiraea). Small, double, pure white flowers are carried all along the most gracefully-arched branches you will find on any shrub. A clump of three or more, planted out by themselves so there is no interference from surrounding trees or shrubs, soon makes a breath-taking specimen group. Use in borders, too. 20 below.

Spiraea reevesiana fl. pl. (Reeves Double Bridal Wreath). A graceful shrub with long, arching branches bearing clouds of small, white, double flowers. Sun. 5 below.

Spiraea vanhouttei (Vanhoutte Spiraea). Flowers of pure white are carried in round-topped clusters, packed along the graceful arching branches. 20 below.

LILACS

Syringa vars. (French Hybrids). We offer a number of modern varieties of these fine, old-fashioned flowering shrubs that are so notable for their beautifully colored flowers and exquisite fragrance. Better in cooler sections. 10 below.

Ami Schott. Fine deep blue. Double.

Clarke's Giant (Pat. No. 754). Single, soft blue of enormous size. Fragrant.

Esther Staley (Pat. No. 768). Large single pure pink. Midseason; vigorous.

Fantasy. Double mauve.

Gismonda. Double purple.

Jeanne d'Arc. A double, pure white.

Lavender Lady (Pat. No. 1238). Beautiful, lilac-colored, fragrant flowers in huge clusters. Especially developed for Southern California.

Marceau. Large, single, deep violet flowers in plump clusters.

Paul Thirion. Double, reddish purple.

Purple Gem. Single, ruddy purple.

Purple Heart (Pat. No. 832). Single, deep purple.

Spring Dawn. Pink buds open to pale blue single flowers.

Sunset. Double, mauve-carmine.

Syringa persica laciniata (Cutleaf Persian Lilac). A cutleaf variety of the hardy favorite that covers itself with fragrant, pale lilac flowers. 10 below.

Syringa vulgaris. The common purple lilac. 10 below.

TAMARIX AFRICANA (Coolidge Tamarisk). We recommend this one highly where a drought resistant plant is needed. Covers itself with tiny pink flowers. 5 below.

FRENCH BUDDED LILAC

VIBURNUM

Viburnum burkwoodi (Burkwood Viburnum). A glorious shrub with lovely heads of fragrant pink and white flowers. Zero.

Viburnum opulus sterile (Snowball). A large shrub, 6-10 feet tall, covered with round, snowball-like masses of white flowers. 20 below.

VITEX AGNUSCASTUS (Chaste Tree). Long spikes of pale blue flowers on a most graceful, picturesque shrub. 5 above.

WEIGELAS

These plants maintain their popularity because of their long blooming season after most spring blooms are over. We are pleased to offer the varieties listed below. Zero.

Bristol Ruby. A new, deep red weigela, very hardy. Sun.

Rosea. Taller, with light pink flowers in spring and early summer.

Variegated (Weigela rosea variegata). Profuse flowering, in pink and white, and clear-cut, variegated leaves.

VIBURNUM BURKWOOD

Pyracantha-Santa Cruz

ORNAMENTAL STRAWBERRY and DICHONDRA

GROUND COVERS

AJUGAS

Ajuga reptans (Carpet Bugle). One of the finest covers for shady places where a good water supply can be assured. Leaves make a close turf not over 2 inches high. Blue flowers in spring.

Ajuga reptans atropurpurea (Bronzeleaf Ajuga). While it forms the same close turf as the common ajuga it presents an even richer appearance because of the bronzy color of the leaves. Prefers a shady location with plenty of moisture.

Ajuga, Giant Leaved: Much larger than the regular strain, the leaves and plants are fully double size. Flower stems reach 10 in. and are much more conspicuous.

ARCTOSTAPHYLOS UVA-URSI (Manzanita, Bearberry). Prostrate trailing variety, excellent for a ground cover. The leaves are a rich green. Flowers are white with a pink tint, followed by red berries.

CEANOTHUS

Ceanothus gloriosus (Point Reyes Ceanothus). A fine creeping variety. Absolutely prostrate with lovely blue flowers and dark green foliage.

Ceanothus griseus horizontalis (Carmel Creeper). A low creeping variety about 1 to 2 feet tall and 3 to 6 feet across, splendid for training over rocks. Will stand wind near the coast, full sunlight or partial shade. When in bloom the leaves are barely visible in the mound of deep blue flowers.

CERASTIUM TOMENTOSUM (Snow in Summer). Small white flowers on silver gray foliage. For rock garden and edging. Blooms early in either sun or partial shade.

COPROSMA KIRKI (Kirks Coprosma). Spreading with narrow leaves. Should be pinched back if used as ground cover.

DICHONDRA REPENS. Makes a very close lawn surface of tiny round green leaves. Best in sunny places where it can be given moderate watering. Becomes loose and large in shade. Needs mowing once in a while only. Easy to manage.

EUONYMUS RADICANS (Common Winter Creeper). Sun or shade. Oval leaves of good medium green turn brilliant red in winter. Hardy.

FESTUCA GLAUCA (Blue Fescue). Blue-gray ornamental grass. A fine tetxured cover growing in tufts 4-10 inches high. Beautiful as contrasting background for broad-leafed plants.

ORNAMENTAL STRAWBERRY

Fragaria chiloensis (Ornamental Strawberry). Handsome glossy foliage, covered in spring with countless white flowers. Hardy and attractive, sun or partial shade.

Fragaria hybrid (Ornamental Strawberry No. 25). In addition to being a fine plant for ground cover this variety also produces big crops of edible strawberries. Foliage is much larger than the common Ornamental Strawberry and is of deeper green color. Developed by the Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden particularly for Southern California planting.

PELARGONIUM LATERIPES (Ivy Geranium). For partially shaded or sunny places. Shiny neatly shaped leaves and showy flowers in pink, red, white, lavender or purple. Makes a nice cover for banks. Trailing.

GAZANIA. Greyish tufts of foliage covered by quantities of golden or orange and reddish daisies on six-inch stems. Best in hot sun. Set plants 6 to 8 inches apart.

IVY

Hedera canarienses (Algerian Ivy). Large, green leaves and vigorous, rampant growth make this an excellent ground cover. Variegated form has leaves variegated with white in many interesting patterns.

Hedera canariensis variegated (Variegated Algerian Ivy). Like the Hedera canariensis, but its leaves are a creamy-white and green, beautifully variegated. An evergreen vine that is especially vigorous.

Hedera 'Hahn' (Hahn's Ivy). This compact growing small leaf ivy finds much use in planter boxes because of its somewhat restricted growth habit. May be used as a bed edging or ground cover in patio work where its dark green foliage creates a restful effect.

Hedera. helix (English Ivy). Dark green glossy leaves, makes a cover about one foot deep. Needs no mowing. Excellent on banks or level areas. Mat is too deep to walk over comfortably.

Hedera helix variegated (Variegated English Ivy). Same growing habits as variety above. Makes an unusual color contrast.

HYPERICUM CALYCINUM (Aaronsbeard, St. Johnswort). Low-growing, compact type only 1 foot high; a shady location. Flowers yellow. Excellent ground cover under trees; good for planter and bank cover. 15 above.

LOTUS BERTHELOTTI (Coralgem Deervetch). A trailing plant wtih bright silvery-gray foliage that makes a fine ground cover in any frost free location. In addition to the attractive color of the foliage it produces in spring masses of bronze red, claw-like flowers. Ideal for covering banks and is also a good plant for hanging basket.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM CRYSTALLINUM (Ice Plant). Rapid growing waxy succulent plants making excellent cover in dry sunny places. Colorful flowers in abundance, often cover the plants and make showy effects. Available in different colors, rose-pink, red, orange and yellow.

ROSMARINUS OFFICINALIS 'PROSTRATUS' (Trailing Rosemary). Hardy evergreen with fragrant leaves and flowers. Grey green foliage with light blue flowers. Lasts for years if given well-drained soil.

SEDUM VARIETIES. A delightful little group of plants that makes an attractive, low-spreading ground cover even under very dry conditions. Members of the succulent family. Leaves look like tiny bright green, sometimes blue-green, and even red, round beads. Do not plant where it is apt to be walked on as it will not stand this type of wear.

TRACHELOSPERMUM JASMINOIDES (Star Jasmine). Ground cover, also planting boxes. **Not** for dry banks. See page 39 for description.

TRAILING LANTANA. Creeping plants making a mat about one foot deep with showy lavender-purple flowers over a long season. Very tough and hardy. Should it freeze back it quickly recovers.

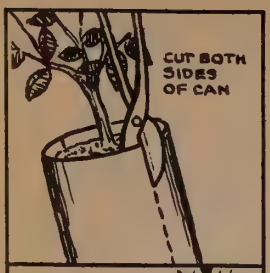
THYME. Longlived even in hot, dry locations or in clay, sand or gravelly soils. Low growing and aromatic.

VERBENA PERUVIANA. More or less less prostrate and rooting. Leaves are oblong and pointed. Spikes remain rather short with scarlet or crimson flowers.

VINCA

Vinca major (Bigleaf Periwinkle). An excellent ground cover for banks. Spreads rapidly and grows well in a diversity of soils. Does best with ample water but will tolerate considerable drouth. Bright green foliage attains a height of about 12 to 15 inches. Blue flowers in spring.

Vinca minor (Common Periwinkle). A dwarf form. Leaves, stems and flowers are miniatures of its big brother above. More trailing in habit.



ORNAMENTAL PLANTING IS EASY

Trees and shrubs are ready in containers, pots or balled in burlap, in almost any size or stage of growth you want—ready to take home and plant.

To make sure soil doesn't drop away from roots as you plant them, see that the soil is moist enough to hold the ball of dirt together as you handle the plant.

With plants in cans, cut down two sides of the container with snips, pull sides apart and ease plant out of container into the hole you have prepared, with least possible disturbance to the root ball.

With potted plants, place your fingers across the top of pot, invert pot and tap edge lightly against something solid. The contents will drop into your palm with root ball in solid piece.

For plants in gallon cans, have a hole prepared 15 inches in diameter by 15 inches deep. For plants in 5-gallon containers, or 9-inch pots make hole 24 inches in diameter and 24 inches deep.

Set them so they will be at same level in ground as they were in container.

Mound temporary ring of soil around rim of hole to retain water, and water enough to be sure it settles the soil around roots of plants and eliminates all air pockets.

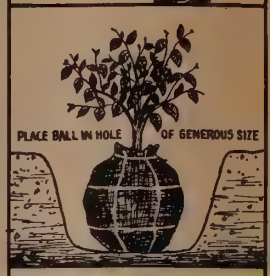
Water liberally when hole is partially filled, to make sure. Then finish filling in with soil up to the final level.

For balled shrubs, dig hole large enough to hold ball with its top at the right ground level and to permit filling in around and pressing the soil down firmly.

Without removing the burlap, fill in around the ball about ⅓ with soil; fill hole with water, and allow to soak in. Finish filling hole with soil and firm it down. Make retaining soil ring and fill basin around plant with water again, soaking thoroughly. Keep it that way until plant or shrub is thoroughly established. Don't depend on sprinklers or overhead watering.

Don't bury fertilizer in the bottom of the hole. When plant is established and growing, apply fertilizer on ground surface around it. Let watering carry it down to root system.

The burlap wrapping you buried with it will break down under action of soil bacteria and become part of the soil for the roots to use.



ROSE PLANTING AND CARE

Buy top grade Roses. Top grade roses (No. 1) will prove to be more economical in the long run through their superior performance and quality of bloom. Usually best results are gained from planting bare root roses. Plant when fully dormant, usually in January, February and March. Container grown roses are available for planting all through the year.

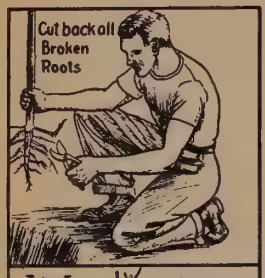
Proper Planting Methods. Roses require sunlight and warmth so plant in locations providing at least six hours of sun daily.

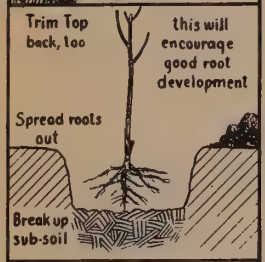
Planting Distance. Roses must have air circulation so don't crowd them, usually 3 to 4 feet in mild climate is adequate spacing.

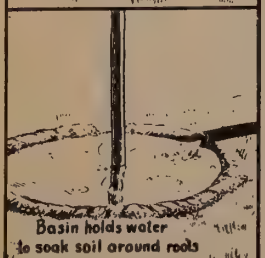
Soil Preparation. Dig hole wide enough to receive the full natural root spread and about 2 feet deep. Except extremely acid or alkaline soils, any soil will do. For best results add peat moss and compost to moist, loose soil, but do not add fertilizer. The plant has already stored enough energy to help it get off to a good start. Build a mound of the prepared soil on the bottom of the hole, high enough to bring bud union just above the ground level. Spread roots naturally over the mound of prepared soil. Prune injured or broken roots just above injury. Now fill in with soil firmly around plant. Water thoroughly to settle new soil around roots. Form a ridge of soil around plant to act as watering basin. Mound up peat around canes and keep moist so they will not dry out before roots take hold and growth buds form.

Watering. Roses need an abundance of water. Overhead sprinkling in morning (so foliage will dry before evening) will satisfy roses planted in hot, dry climates. High humidity helps keep foliage fresh. Flood irrigate roses planted in cool humid regions. Regardless of method, be sure water penetrates soil deep in the root areas by building permanent basin around each plant or the entire bed.

Feeding. Water frequently but do not fertilize for at least 3 to 4 months after planting, and then only lightly. After plants are established, feed regularly with conservative amounts of balanced fertilizer monthly throughout the growing season. Follow each feeding with thorough, deep watering.







BARE-ROOT PLANTING

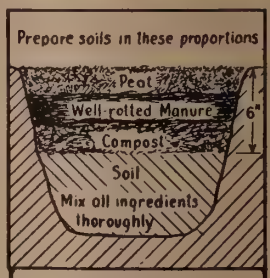
Bare-root planting is the usual way for deciduous **FRUIT TREES** and similar types. Plant in dormant season—January or February.

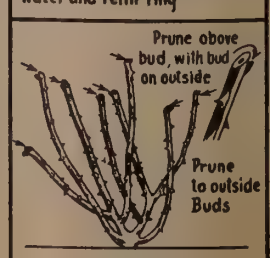
Take into account growth and mature height. Give it a spot where it won't be crowded by other material or by walls.

Keep roots moist and protect from sun or wind drying before planting. Dig hole deep enough to handle natural root spread. Save topsoil from hole to use around roots as you refill it. If subsoil is hard and drainage poor, make hole deeper, so you can put gravel at bottom. In gravelly soil, work in peat to hold irrigation moisture around roots.

Fill in bottom with topsoil; then seat tree base so bud union is approximately 3 inches above level of soil.

Water filled-in soil around roots slowly, eliminating air pockets; then fill in rest of topsoil and subsoil to ground level; firm in; water slowly to settle; heavily again in 2 days. When growth starts, feed twice a year commercial fertilizer or well-rotted dairy manure. Water weekly for first year. Guard trunk from wind or sunburn with paper wrap or by whitewash.





PETUNIAS and SNAPDRAGONS
enhance the beauty of Evergreens and other Landscape Plantings

LYRIC

PRIMA DONNA IMPROVED

NEW and OUTSTANDING PETUNIAS for 1961

CALYPSO

New PETUNIAS for 1961

LYRIC — New giant fringed all double light salmon Maytime color.

PRIMA DONNA IMPROVED—A real improvement of the popular All America Award winner. Warm rose pink, early dwarf, free flowering.

CALYPSO—Striking red and white bicolor grandiflora. Brilliant!

CHEROKEE — New warm mid-rose multiflora, early dwarf. Multitudes of bloom.

POLARIS — Violet blue white starred multiflora.

Be the first to have these exciting new introductions

Scientifically bred and grown by
PAN-AMERICAN SEEDS, Inc.

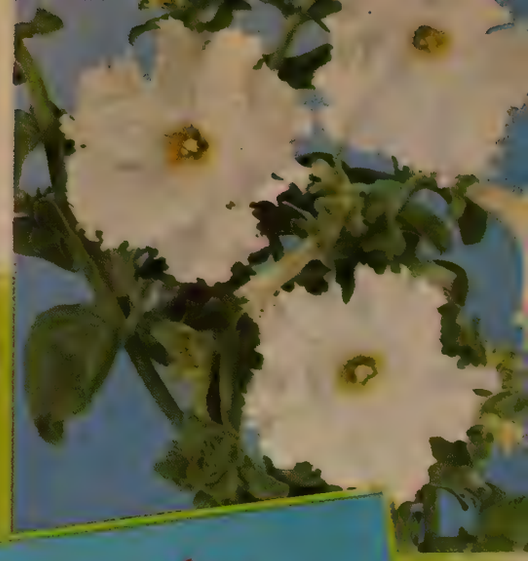
Left: POLARIS; Right: CHEROKEE

MAYTIME
ALL-AMERICA SELECTION

LAVENDER LACE

BLUE MAGIC

CRUSADER



LA PALOMA

MAESTRO

COLORFUL PETUNIAS ACCENT THE MODERN LANDSCAPE SCENE

Evergreens and other nursery subjects are shown off to the fullest advantage when highlighted by a special display of color. Petunias bred by Pan American Seeds, Inc. offer the maximum in blooming qualities. Choose from large informal flower types, small uniform flower types, solid colors, striped, starred, doubles . . . all in a complete range of new and popular colors.

Planting tips—Petunias are easy to grow . . . they tolerate many soil types, grow well in sun or light shade, and seldom need spraying or special attention. When planting petunias, space about 10-12 inches. For maximum color display make mass plantings. However, small groupings informally spaced can be very effective in accentuating your favorite nursery subjects.

THE TOP TEN GRANDIFLORA PETUNIAS

BALLERINA— Deep glowing salmon pink.
BLUE LACE—Soft cool orchid blue—veined purple.
BLUE MAGIC—Deep violet-blue. Early, free flowering.
CRUSADER—Striking rose and white. Early.
FIRE DANCE— Deep scarlet with yellow throat.
LA PALOMA—Pure white, soft cream throat.
LAVENDER LACE—Rosy orchid pink, fringed petals.
MAESTRO—Deep intense rose with yellow cream throat.
MAYTIME— Lovely light salmon pink.
TANGO—Large flowered scarlet. Very outstanding.

FIRE DANCE
ALL-AMERICA SELECTION

GLORIOUS MIXTURE

BALLERINA
ALL-AMERICA SELECTION

TANGO

THE GLORIOUS DOUBLE PETUNIAS

Always a popular favorite, these Pan American double petunias still rival the newer single hybrids.

Popular colors:
ALLEGRO—Deep coral salmon.
CAPRICE—Warm bright rose.
MINUET—Lovely orchid lavender.

All varieties are uniformly dwarf, vigorous and compact, with huge full double flowers.

NOCTURNE—Deep midnight purple.
PRESTO—Pretty rose and white.
RHAPSODY—Wine purple.
SONATA—Giant pure white.

BLUE LACE

LITHO IN U.S.A. BY SWEENEY, KRIST & DIMM, PORTLAND 9, OREGON

SUGAR PLUM

NEPTUNE

VENUS

SATELLITE

PLANT MULTIFLORA PETUNIAS

FOR MASSES OF COLOR

COMANCHE—A.A.S. Unequaled for vivid splashes of flaming red. New deeper color and weather tolerance. Compact, sturdy plants.

MERCURY—New light Heavenly Blue hybrid. The first dwarf light blue. Progress in breeding this color obvious in this year's crop.

NEPTUNE—This light violet blue fills the gap between Mercury and Blue Magic. Lovely with yellow Rocket Snapdragon.

SATELLITE—Millions of scintillating white stars on bright rose pink. Early, compact. A terrific bloomer.

SUGAR PLUM—New and different. Already very popular. Bright orchid on plum purple center. Excellent habit and weather resistance.

VENUS—New lovely Celestial Rose pink on extra dwarf, vigorous, compact, free blooming plants. A real hit!

Other Pan American Multiflora petunias not shown:

PALEFACE—A.A.S. White—solid masses.
LINDA—The prettiest light salmon pink.
SIOUX—Rich coral pink.
AZTEC—Brilliant scarlet with yellow throat. Brightest red in regions where best adapted.
INCA—Brightest, deep rose-red.
COMET—Deep crimson red, perfect white star. Compact, early.
MARS—Deep velvety crimson.

ROCKET SNAPDRAGONS

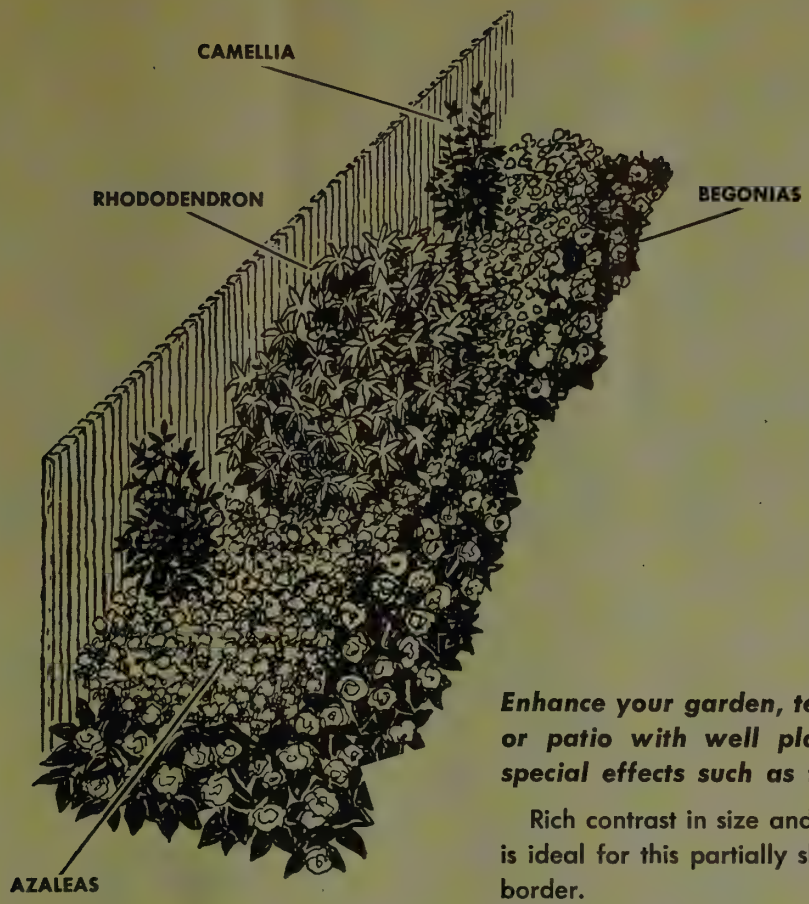
A.A.S. New for 1960. A smash hit. For the first time hybrid garden snapdragons—in fact the first to be bred especially for the American climate.

Seven colors, separate or mixture of all. Rose, White, Yellow, Pink, Orchid, Bronze and Red.

COMANCHE

ALL-AMERICA SELECTIONS

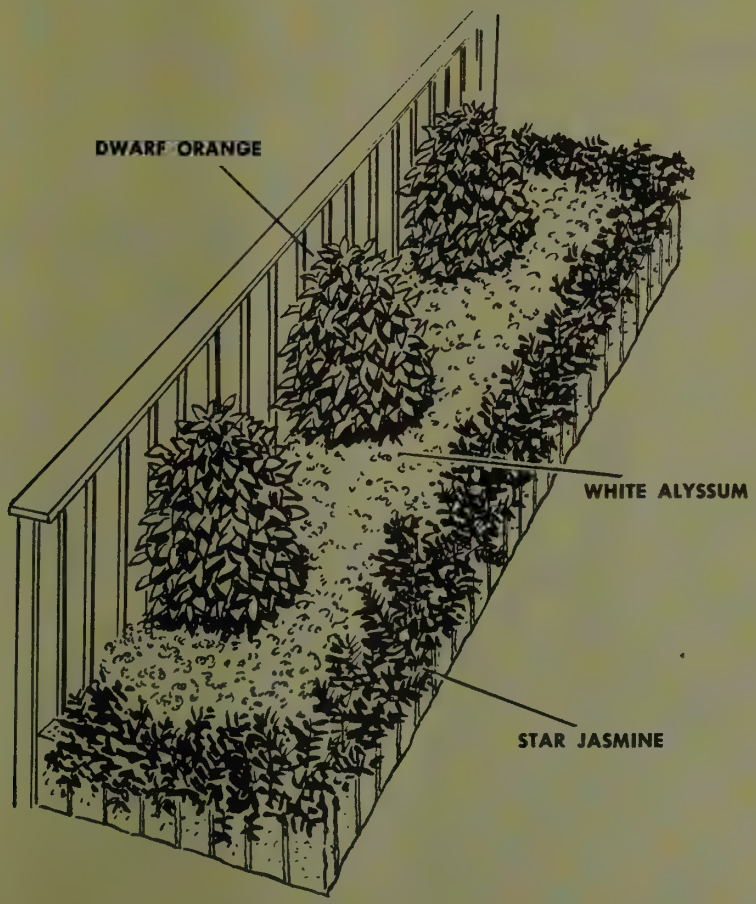
MERCURY



Enhance your garden, terrace or patio with well planned special effects such as these.

Rich contrast in size and color is ideal for this partially shaded border.

A handsome fence or wall provides an ideal backdrop for a smart well planned area such as this.



Snails and Slugs!

These pests can actually destroy a garden overnight . . . eating small plants, shredding foliage and turning vines brown. But you can stop them — even when they are hidden away — with SNAROL.®

Snarol, long a favorite with Western gardeners, contains a good amount of metaldehyde — a double-acting bait that **lures** snails and slugs out of hiding and **kills** them! You can get Snarol in two convenient forms: Snarol **Meal** — to use around shrubs and flowers after watering and Snarol **Pellets** to scatter in areas of denser foliage. Use both for thorough coverage — safely because neither will damage plants when used as directed.

YEAR AROUND GARDENING

A Calendar of Monthly Activities

JANUARY

Pruning: Roses, ivy, grapes, deciduous fruit trees and flowering trees after bloom.

Pest Control: Dormant spray for scale on deciduous trees and shrubs and against curly leaf and mites.

Ground Mulching: Steer manure in beds, roses, etc.

Planting: Roses, coniferous evergreens, deciduous shrubs and trees, berries, small fruit.

Specially attractive in January:

- Camellias
- Heather
- Pyracantha
- Daphne
- Holly

FEBRUARY

Pruning: Hybrid Tea Roses, fuchsias, fruit trees and grapes before buds begin to open.

Pest Control: Spray trees and berries against curly leaf and mites when buds begin to swell.

Ground Mulching: Steer manure in beds, roses, etc.

Planting: All bare root plants. Citrus.

Specially attractive in February:

- Camellias
- Azaleas
- Flowering peaches and plums.

MARCH

Pruning: Camellias and azaleas after blooming. Fuchsias.

Pest Control: Get those first aphis. Spray trees and berries when buds begin to show color. Crab grass control.

Fertilize: Roses, avocados, lawns.

Planting: Avocados and other tropical fruit. Bedding plants, perennials, tuberous begonias, dahlias, caladium, gladiolus, and last chance for bare root stock.

Specially attractive in March:

- Azaleas
- Snowballs
- Spiraea
- Fall planted bulbs
- Flowering cherries and quince

APRIL

Fertilize: Lawns, shrubs, trees.

Pest Control: General garden spraying, with special attention to aphis and mildew.

Planting: Bedding plants, dahlias, citrus, ornamental shrubs, and as always any plants from containers.

Specially attractive in April:

- Azaleas
- Flowering deciduous shrubs, flowering cherries and quince
- Fall planted bulbs
- Ceanothus
- Roses

MAY

Pruning: Deciduous shrubs after flowering.

Fertilize: Lawns, shrubs, trees.

Pest Control: General garden spray program with special attention to ants, snails, slugs, lawnmoths. Mildew control. Crab grass control.

Planting: Bedding plants, shrubs, trees, dahlias, begonias—any plants from containers.

Specially attractive in May.

- Roses
- Viburnum
- Ceanothus
- Fuchsia
- Rhododendron
- Wisteria

JUNE

Fertilize: Deciduous shrubs, dichondra.

Prune: Deciduous flowering shrubs.

Pest Control: Work against snails, slugs, sowbugs, lawn moths, mildew, flies.

Planting: Bedding plants, bougainvillea, any plants from containers.

Specially attractive in June:

- Jacaranda
- Roses
- Magnolia grandiflora
- Star Jasmine
- Fuchsias
- Hydrangeas

JULY

Watering: From now on be sure to keep up long, deep watering.

Fertilize: Particularly as a mulch.

Pest Control: Sowbugs, ants, flies, lawn moths.

Plant: Anything grown in containers.

Specially attractive in July:

- Bedding plants
- Hibiscus
- Lantana
- Plumbago
- Gardenias

AUGUST

Watering: Arrange with your neighbor for watering while you vacation, for just two weeks of neglect is too much for some plants.

Planting: All plants from containers, fall and winter bulbs.

Specially attractive in August:

- Bedding plants
- Crape Myrtle
- Hibiscus
- Bougainvillea

SEPTEMBER

Fertilize: Roses. This is the time for the last feeding of the year for camellias and azaleas.

Pest Control: Spray for black scale.

Planting: Sweet peas, winter annuals like calendulas, stocks, and snapdragons. The fall bulbs are available for your spring garden.

Specially attractive in September:

- Roses
- Arbutus unedo
- Bougainvillea
- Crape Myrtle

OCTOBER

Fertilize: Lawns.

Pest Control: Mildew is often troublesome about now.

Planting: Bulbs like tulips, daffodils, etc., winter annuals and perennials. Anything hardy from containers and new lawns.

Specially attractive in October:

- Early camellias
- Early azaleas
- Cotoneaster
- Liquidambar
- Ginkgo

NOVEMBER

Fertilize: Lawns.

Watering: If rainfall is scant don't fail to continue regular irrigation.

Planting: Fall bulbs; any hardy plants from containers.

Specially attractive in November:

- Pyracantha
- Cotoneaster
- Camellias
- Azaleas
- Heather

DECEMBER

Pruning: Deciduous fruit trees after leaves fall.

Pest Control: Dormant spray for fruit trees. Borer control.

Planting: Last chance for fall bulbs. Now is the best time to plant coniferous evergreens, particularly if balled and burlapped.

Specially attractive in December:

- Camellias
- Pyracantha
- Azaleas
- Heather
- Photinia arbutifolia
- Flowering gift plants for Christmas

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

Conifers make striking foundation plantings and complement the low horizontal lines of today's modern home. A foundation planting of low growing Tamarisk Juniper terminated on each end by pyramidal Conifers complement building materials of natural wood, masonry, and glass. Add accents to this foundation planting with the bold textures of Rhododendrons and Camellias used as specimen plants. Add vertical dimensions by planting flowering trees or moderate sized evergreen trees.

ARBORVITAES

The fern-like needles, which are the leaves, are carried most gracefully on frond-like branchlets, the side branches always staying short, growing very slowly and thickly. The result is a dense, fine-textured, straight-up outline that is maintained year after year, and all season long.

Thuja occidentalis pyramidalis (Pyramid Arborvitae; Pyramid Cedar). One of the most popular of upright growers. Foliage green to bronzy-green. Ideal for hedging, for screens, for group planting. 20 below.

Thuja orientalis aurea nana (Berckmann's Golden Arborvitae). Dwarf and very slow growing, with densely-packed golden yellow fronds of foliage. 10 below.

Thuja orientalis beverlyensis (Beverly Hills Arborvitae). Tall and narrow in form, with bright foliage of golden yellow. Useful for height, beauty and color in a sunny spot. 15 below.

Thuja orientalis 'Bonita' (Bonita Arborvitae). A tall, slender pyramid of golden-yellow tipped foliage. 15 below.

Thuja orientalis compacta (Compact Arborvitae). A low, compact, round shrub with bright green foliage. 15 below.

TRUE CEDARS

Cedars, including the beautiful **true** cedars from the Mediterranean and Asia.

Cedrus atlantica (Atlas Cedar). Considered the aristocrat of all cedar trees. Magnificent, picturesque. 5 below.

Cedrus atlantica glauca (Blue Atlas Cedar). This tree is similar to the one above except that it has bluish grey foliage. Grows slowly. 5 below.

Cedrus deodara (Deodar Cedar). Tall, tapering tree, broad at the base, and with artfully weeping tip growths. Leaves bright green. 5 above.

FALSE CYPRESSES

This is a most variable species of plant. From this comes tall, dense, pyramidal trees suitable as wind breaks and small, rounded mounds hardly exceeding 30 inches. The color of these ranges from dark green to golden yellow. We are pleased to recommend them in a variety of forms. 10 below.

Chamaecyparis lawsoniana azurea. Broad pyramid to 6 ft. distinguished by its bright blue foliage. A good accent plant.

Chamaecyparis lawsoniana knowfeldensis (Knowfeld False Cypress). The graceful upright habit and sage green arching branches make this variety suitable for backgrounds for lower growing shrubs.

Chamaecyparis lawsoniana elwoodi (Elwood Cypress). Dense, slow grower, of upright habit. Foliage fluffy, blue-green.

Chamaecyparis lawsoniana 'Nestoides' (Nest False Cypress). One of the small forms to about 3 feet tall. It becomes broader than tall. A good foundation plant.

Chamaecyparis lawsoniana nidiformis (Birds Nest Cypress). The low, flaring form, like a bird's nest, gave it the name. Fine, unusual.

Chamaecyparis lawsoniana 'Wisseli' (Wissels Cypress). Slender, upright grower to 18 feet. Twisted, dark green tinged blue foliage.

Chamaecyparis lawsoniana stewarti (Stewart Golden Cypress). The tree forms a dense, symmetrical pyramid, the foliage golden-hued.

Chamaecyparis obtusa (Hinoki False Cypress). A dark green, irregularly formed pyramidal tree of very slow growth. Its tufted arrangement of leafy twigs gives it an interesting character.

Chamaecyparis squarrosa cyanoviridis (Moss Cypress). Compact; blue-green foliage.

TRUE CYPRESSES

Cypress is known as a plant for dry, hot areas. These also have many forms. They grow rather fast. 5 above.

Cupressus arizonica (Arizona Cypress). Beautiful, narrow-headed tree with bluish foliage. Resists sun and drought. Excellent for hedge, screen and windbreak planting.

Cupressus forbesi (Tecate Cypress). Similar to Monterey, but superior for its disease resistance.

Cupressus sempervirens (Italian Cypress). Makes a tall, slender column beautifully clothed with rich, green, fine-textured foliage.

Cupressus sempervirens glauca (Blue Italian Cypress). A blue variety of the above.

JUNIPERS (Spreading Forms)

Junipers provide some of the best-looking, hardiest, low-growers for groundcovers, bank and foundation plantings. 20 below.

Juniperus chinensis armstrongi (Armstrong Juniper). Low, compact, with gray-green foliage. Tops for foundation plantings.

Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana (Pfitzer Juniper). Beautifully spreading shrub, to 3-4 feet, with fine, bluish-green foliage.

Juniperus chinensis hetzi glauca (Hetz Blue Juniper). Large spreading juniper with a light frosty blue foliage, and spreading habit of growth. An excellent plant where a medium height is desired.

Juniperus conferta (Shore Juniper). Prostrate and spreading. Light green foliage, wtihstands sun and salt air. 10 below.

Juniperus procumbens (Japanese Garden Juniper). Broad spreading but not much over two feet high. Foliage blue green.

Juniperus sabina (Savin's Juniper). A wide spreading, taller, shrubbier Juniper. Usually lower than 6 feet.

Juniperus sabina tamariscifolia (Tamarix Juniper). The ever-popular "Tam" that spreads close to the ground to form a mat of silvery-blue.

CONIFEROUS

J. TORULOSA J. EXCELSA STRICTA J. 'ARMSTRONGI' J. PFITZERIANA

JUNIPERS (Erect or Upright)

The taller kinds are noted for hardiness as well as for beauty of form and foliage.

Juniperus chinensis torulosa (Twisted Juniper). Erect grower, foliage dark green, with twisted branches, forming picturesque growth patterns. 20 below.

Juniperus chinensis torulosa 'Variegata' (Variegated Hollywood Juniper). Similar to the popular Hollywood Juniper except it is slower in growth and the foliage is attractively accented with a creamy yellow variegation.

Juniperus excelsa stricta (Spiny Greek Juniper). Symmetrical pyramid in shape, a semi-dwarf with short, spiny blue-green needles. 10 below.

Juniperus scopulorum (Pathfinder Juniper). A beautiful selection from our native western Rocky Mountain juniper. Very neat, upright pyramid, feathery in appearance, the leaves silver-blue. 20 below.

Juniperus squamata meyeri (Meyer Juniper). For cooler sections. An irregular, artful grower to 5 feet. Needles silvery blue-green. 20 below.

Juniperus virginiana 'Hilli' (Dundee Juniper). Upright growth. Rich green foliage in summer, turning to shades of purple in cool weather. 50 below.

LIBOCEDRUS DECURRENS (California Incense Cedar). Magnificent tree that grows straight upright without pruning. Foliage bright green, does not fade bronzy in winter. Strong accent, high spreading and screening. Zero.

PINES

Pines include some of the most artistic, hardiest and most adaptable evergreen types the home gardener will ever find.

Pinus canariensis (Canary Island Pine). A lovely tree, its needles long, drooping, silvery-white when young, later becoming light green, and glossy. 5 above.

Pinus halepensis (Aleppo Pine). A dense grower, bushy, with fine, closely-set needles of light green. Fine for screen, specimen, and even clump or group plantings. 5 above.

Pinus mugo mughus (Mugho Pine). The dense, spreading, low fellow that has proven itself almost perfect for rockery and foundation plantings, as well as for use in tubs and outdoor planter boxes. 35 below.

Pinus pinea (Italian Stone Pine). One of the most picturesque of all pines, a tall grower, with long, spreading branches that finally assume the broad, flat-topped form. 5 above.

Pinus radiata (Monterey Pine). A fast-growing species, tall, narrow, symmetrical, clothed with needles of deep green. 5 above.

Pinus sylvestris (Scotch Pine). Handsome tree of moderate growth and dense habit.

Pinus thunbergi (Japanese Black Pine). One of the most handsome of all the Pines. Used extensively in the gardens of Japan. Zero.

PODOCARPUS

Podocarpus species are outstanding in every way. There is unusual beauty in their irregular, attractive form, and in their "different," graceful foliage.

Podocarpus elongatus (Fern Pine). Lovely, light green foliage is carried in fluffy plumes. It withstands sun, or shade. A top-notch evergreen shrub which, if grown as a specimen, becomes a low, round-headed tree. 10 above.

Podocarpus macrophyllus (Yew Pine). A wonderful columnar shrub for accent, for use in tubs, or for grouping in dark, shady places. Leaves are long, narrow, a deep, rich green. 10 above.

SEQUOIAS

Sequoia includes the two most famous California natives. Both are fast growers, will need space.

Sequoia gigantea (California Big Tree). Most handsome, symmetrically cone-shaped, with branches sweeping to the ground. Use as single specimens or in close-planted groups. 5 below.

Sequoia sempervirens (Redwood). More rapid in growth, its needles a rich, dark green. A fine lawn specimen. 5 above.

SPRUCES

Spruces, in the tree types, here, provide the classic, conical to pyramidal form we all associate with "Christmas" trees.

Picea glauca albertiana (Dwarf Alberta Spruce). A very compact, conical tree form to 6 or 7 feet. Grey green. 20 below.

Picea pungens (Colorado Spruce). The famous, highly popular "blue" spruces, "Koster" and Moerheim," are selections from this beauty. Tops as lawn specimens. 20 below.

Picea pungens glauca (Colorado Blue Spruce). Similar to the above but blue in color. There is no finer specimen. 20 below.

Picea abies; Picea excelsa (Norway Spruce). Beautiful symmetry of form, plus cheery, bright green foliage colors, are features. 20 below.

YEWS

Yews are noted for the dark, dark greenness of their needles. Very adaptable and hardy, even to shady conditions, too. 5 below.

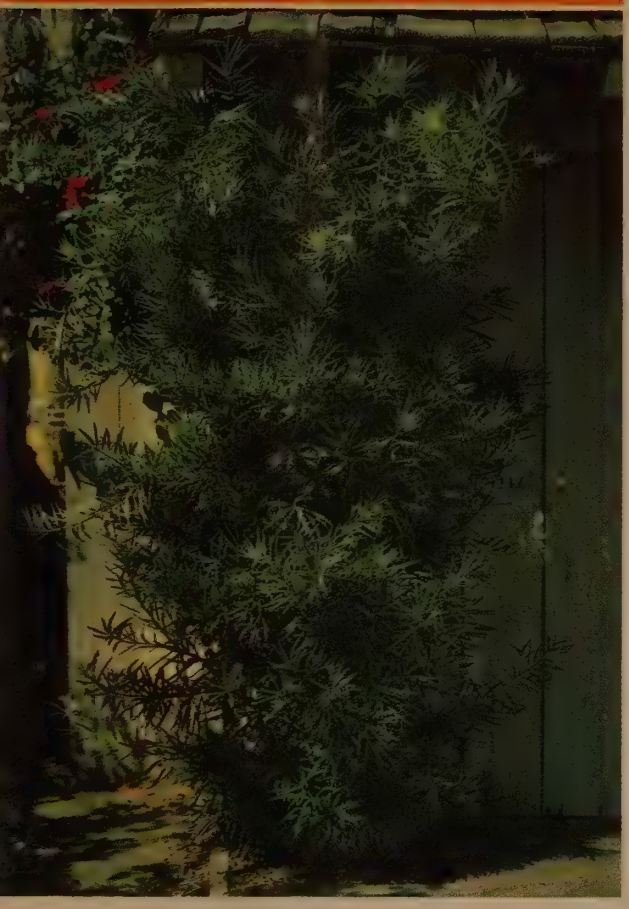
Taxus baccata (English Yew). A handsome slow grower with wide-spreading habit.

Taxus baccata erecta (Erect English Yew). One of the finest forms. Develops as a majestic, erect column. Use in tubs, for screen planting, and for massing to control wind action.

Taxus baccata fastigiata (Irish Yew). Becomes a dense, rigidly upright column, mantled with large needles of deepest, darkest green. Every garden should have at least one, not only for specimen, tub, hedge or windbreak use, but also to provide "greens" for Christmas.

J. TAMARISCIFOLIA J. HETZI GLAUCA J. PROCUMBENS CHAMAECYPARIS LAWSONIANA AZUREA

EVERGREENS



Podocarpus macrophyllus,
SHRUBBY YEW PODOCARPUS

Juniperus Chinensis 'Pfitzeriana', PFITZER CHINESE JUNIPER

Picea Glauca Albertiana 'Conica'
DWARF ALBERTA SPRUCE

Pinus radiata, MONTEREY PINE

Juniperus squamata Meyeri,
MEYER SINGLESEED JUNIPER

Taxus baccata 'fastigiata',
IRISH YEW

BEN-HUR

PATENT APPLIED FOR

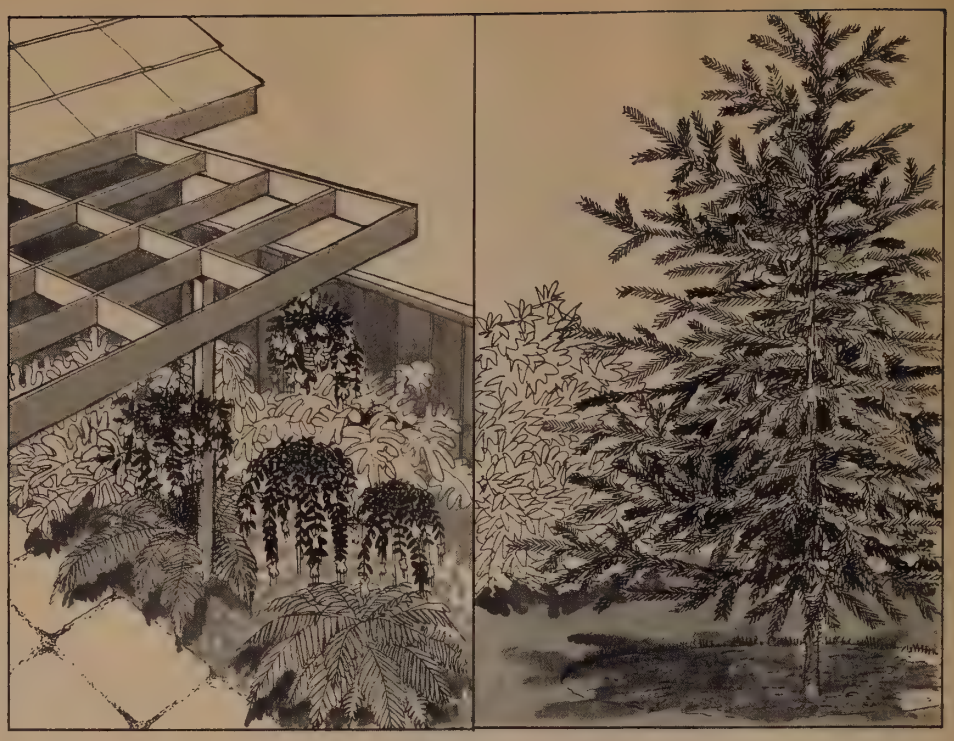
Created by

GERMAIN'S®

AMERICA'S MOST SPECTACULAR

DARK RED

GRANDIFLORA ROSE



Some of our loveliest and most rewarding plants are shade lovers. Plant Fuchsias in containers suspended under eaves of houses, breezeway, or patio. Plant Aralia, Philodendron, Acanthus, Aucubas and Ferns in shady areas to serve as background textures for bulbs and perennials such as Begonias, Anemones, Columbine and Bergenia.

When setting conifers and broadleaved trees in lawns, be careful to leave an air space of two or three feet around base. Prune lower branches of conifers so foliage does not touch the ground. One or two feet of space between ground and foliage of tree provides for light and air circulation and reduces damage caused by insects, diseases and lawn mowers.

Take care to provide suitable drainage for plants requiring moderate amounts of water. Raised beds built up with railroad ties, redwood posts or dry wall masonry can solve this problem as well as adding perspective to your landscape. Steep banks and hillsides provide opportunities to use these same materials to help hold moisture and food for ground covers that might otherwise suffer from too little of both.

Advertised on
Don McNeill's
BREAKFAST CLUB

BIGGER, HEALTHIER
AFRICAN
VIOLETS

Each tablet contains plant food necessary for the healthy growth of African Violets and house plants.

20 tablets 19c • 50 tablets 39c
90 tablets 59c • 200 tablets $1.00
1,000 tablets $3.50

PLANTABBS

Odorless Plant Food Products

FRUITS NUTS BERRIES

MEYER LEMON

Plant more fruit trees. That should be the motto of the thousands and thousands of new home-owners now establishing themselves in the West. Fruit trees serve dual, sometimes triple service in home plantings. They are most often very beautiful in flower. Their foliage effect is universally attractive. Then there is the advantage of fine, luscious fresh fruit, too. Well chosen, properly placed fruit trees enhance the garden landscaping as effectively as do the strictly ornamental kinds. And they have that additional **plus** value, too.

ALMONDS

For best crops always use two varieties planted close together, a necessary practice for good pollination and heavy fruit setting.

Mission (Texas). Medium hard-shelled nut, white in color, the kernel short, plump, very sweet. Late bloomer; ripens late. A good pollinator for Nonpareil.

Ne Plus Ultra. Bears large nuts with a desirable, soft shell, ripening at mid-season. Good pollinator for Nonpareil.

Nonpareil. The earliest of the three to ripen, the shells paper-thin. Bears regularly and is adaptable to varying conditions. Zero.

APPLES

Most satisfactory fruits in the cooler higher sections.

Gravenstein. Skin yellow with red stripes. White flesh. Excellent for cooking and for eating. Summer ripening, medium size.

Jonathan. Fall ripening, medium sized apple with crisp, juicy flesh. Solid red when ripe. Bears young. October.

Red Delicious. Large tapered fruits of deep red color. Wonderful for eating. October to January.

Yellow Delicious. A beautiful apple, similar to Delicious but yellow all over. Flavor is distinct among apples, very appealing. Really a better variety for warm climates than Delicious. October to January.

Transcendent Crab Apple. A fine ornamental tree, both for flowers and for fruits. The red-cheeked, yellow crab apples look good, and are fine for jellies and preserves. August to September.

APRICOTS

Should be in every home planting. In addition to their early-ripening fruits, the handsome foliage makes a fine, small-statured shade tree as well. Zero.

Blenheim-Royal. Popular, large-fruited apricot with delicious, deep-orange flesh. Very sweet. Considered one of the best for home planting. Ripens in June.

Earligold. A heavy June producer. Medium size fruits of rich golden color with sweet, juicy flesh. Zero. Early June.

Moorpark. Finest quality of all apricots. Fruits large, round, deep orange-colored, blushed red on the sunny side. A delicious kind that does well on the coast, too. Late June.

Tilton. The fruits are big, beautiful, heart-shaped, among the largest of all apricots. They ripen evenly on all sides, coloring to a rich, deep, orange-apricot tone. Abundant crops in early July.

CHERRIES

Always be sure to have a pollinizer, like Black Tartarian, planted nearby. 10 below.

Bing. Large, heart-shaped fruits with glossy, almost black skin. Excellent for eating and canning. July.

Black Tartarian. Sweet, juicy, purplish black cherry, a heavy bearer. A large tree, valuable as pollinizer for other sweet cherries. Early June.

English Morello. Dark red, tart fruits. One of the best home-orchard varieties.

Montmorency. A very good variety of the sour cherries which is at its best in the cooler regions. English Morello produces better in the warmer areas. No pollinizer required.

Royal Ann. Large, light amber cherries, suffused with red. Fine for eating and canning. Early June.

BERRIES

Some varieties available without thorns.
Blackberries. Fruit jet black, sweet, tasty and small seeded. Zero.
2 yr. 50c, ea.; 3 for $1.35; 12 for $5.00

Boysenberries. Hybrid berries producing choice fruit, large, long, almost 1½ in. Luscious flavor. Use for pies, jellies, and preserves. Zero.

Loganberry. A vigorous vine that produces heavy crops of delicious dark red berries. The thornless type is best for home use. Zero.

Black Raspberries. The best variety for our section, the fruits deep purple, exquisitely flavored, excellent for table or preserves. Zero.

Red Raspberries. A most reliable sort, its fruit bright in color, large, tender, with a pleasing, sprightly flavor. 5 above.

Youngberries. Fine-flavored deep purple, a large, long berry that is almost seedless. Vines vigorous. Zero.

AVOCADOS

These popular salad fruits should be planted in every home garden. Choose the varieties that suit your family's taste. Can plant one variety, or three-in-a-hole for successive ripening. 25 above.

Duke. Sept.-Oct. Fruits are oval, green. One of the best for home orchards.

Fuerte. Dec.-May. Here is the most popular of all varieties for flavor and size.

Mexicola. A variety that bears heavily and continuously, noted also as being one of hardiest. The fruit is small, shiny purple-black, oval. Withstands both heat and cold.

ORANGE

HYPONeX®

All-Purpose Plant Food

Instantly soluble, complete and balanced. For all house plants, garden flowers, vegetables, shrubs and lawn. Grows better plants in poorest soil, in sand or in a solution of HYPONeX water alone. ⅔ oz. makes 4 gals. liquid plant food.

⅔ oz. 15c, 2 oz. 29c,
5 oz. 59c; 10 oz. $1.00.
Also drum sizes

SYFONeX®

Siphon Mixer for Spraying

Brass siphon mixer for attaching to garden hose line for spraying soluble fertilizers and other chemicals. Connects to faucet or between lengths of hose. Automatically mixes in proportions of 1 gal. concentrate to 12 to 18 gallons of water while sprinkling. Check valve prevents back flow.

Complete unit $2.25

HYPONeX® AFRICAN VIOLET FOOD

MORE BEAUTY AND BLOOMS FOR ALL AFRICAN VIOLETS

Grows better plants, more and larger blooms. Instantly soluble, balanced, complete, to develop healthier plants without over stimulating or burning. 1 oz. makes 6 gallons liquid plant food.

⅔ oz...$ .15 5 oz...$ .59
2 oz...$ .29 10 oz...$1.00

DWARF APPLE TREE

DWARF BARTLETT PEAR

FRUITS NUTS

BLENHEIM-ROYAL APRICOTS

RIBIER GRAPES

WE RECOMMEND TO OUR CUSTOMERS

SUNSET MAGAZINE

THE WEST'S GARDENING MAGAZINE FILLED WITH PICTURES AND "HOW-TO-DO-IT" GARDENING FEATURES

NECTARINE, FREEDOM

DWARF PEACH TREE

DWARF NAVEL ORANGE

BERRIES delicious economical

NECTARINES

Delicious, and Hardy Below Zero

Freedom (Pat. 116). This fine new Nectarine is red-blushed, the flesh golden yellow, firm, juicy, good for shipping, canning and the home table. Large size, rich coloring, freestone. Ripens in late July.

Goldmine. Beautiful red and yellow fruits with juicy, fine flavored white flesh. Aug.

John Rivers. A fine early-season Nectarine, medium-sized, crimson colored on exposed cheek, the flesh greenish white. A good quality semi-freestone. Mid-June.

Silver Lode (Pat. 1023). The fruits are big, beautiful, heavily overlaid with scarlet on a creamy-white skin. The flesh is of nice texture, juicy, melting, white, with the richest kind of nectarine aroma and flavor. The earliest of all nectarines, by weeks.

STRAWBERRIES Hardy Below Zero

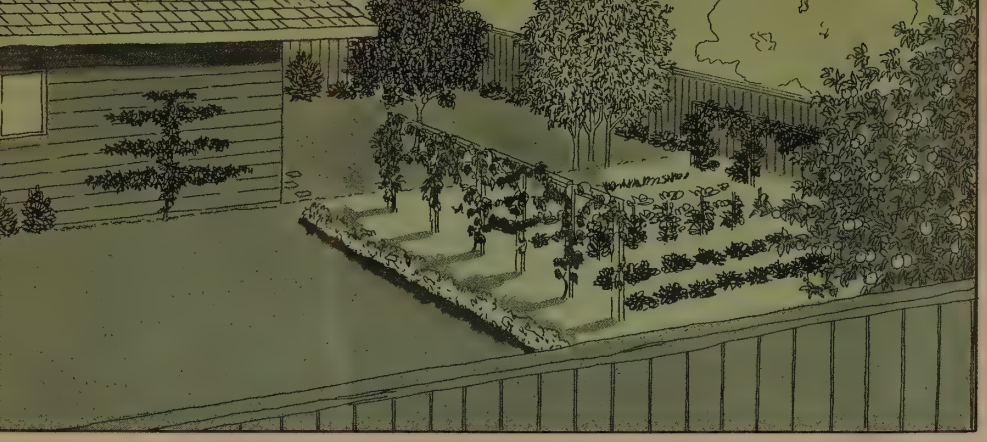
Rockhill. Highly productive everbearer, the berries sweet, rich red. Bears young. No runners.

Shasta. Everbearing, with beautiful red berries of good size, firm, juicy. One of the best new berries.

20th Century (Utah). Top-ranked everbearing variety, the berries large, firm, red all over. A heavy cropper when given good soil and ample water.

SANTA ROSA PLUMS

EARLY ELBERTA PEACH



Small gardens can be made delightfully fruitful by training espalier fruit trees on fences and walls. Dwarf trees make attractive plantings in tight corners.

FRUITS · NUTS · BERRIES—Continued

FIGS

Brown Turkey. Very popular, large-fruited fig. Long, rich purple-brown fruits with delicious, strawberry pink flesh. 20 above.

Kadota. Medium, very sweet white fruits, with amber flesh. Fine for drying, pickling and eating fresh. 20 above.

Mission. The **California Black Fig.** Deep, violet-black fruits, with light strawberry pulp and good flavor. 20 above.

AMERICAN GRAPES

Hardy Below Zero

Concord. The classic, oldtime favorite, an abundant producer of delicious blue-black grapes in hosts of medium-sized bunches. For jelly, juice, preserves, fresh.

Delight. An early-ripening, seedless variety with a fine Muscat flavor. Ripens late in July, ahead of Thompson Seedless. Larger and crisper, too.

EUROPEAN GRAPES

Hardy to 10 Above

Black Monukka. A purplish-black, seedless Persian grape, considerably larger than Thompson. One of the finest early types for table use. Early August.

Cardinal. One of the earliest to ripen of high quality grapes, by mid-July in key growing sections. Berries are large, clusters huge, with deep red, sprightly, juicy fruits. A bush type.

Flame Tokay. Well known in all markets, the berries large, rich red, with lilac bloom. Flesh crisp, sweet.

Lady Finger. A very large white grape, the berry long and cylindrical. An improved lady finger type, a thrifty grower. August.

Muscat. This is the highly flavored Muscat of Alexandria, one of the highly esteemed table and raisin grapes of California. The large, oval berries have a rich, sweet flavor all their own. Grows well inland, along the coast. Sept.

Ribier. One of the largest, most handsome of all grapes. Berries are big, round, and black, borne in medium-sized bunches. Richly flavored and sweet. Ripen early, then hang on for weeks. Bush type. August.

Thompson Seedless. This is probably the most popular of all grapes, in markets everywhere. Produces many enormous bunches of deliciously sweet, mild, light amber berries. Bush or trellis. Early Aug.

Citrus Fruits

DWARF CITRUS

Here we offer some very appealing and practical varieties that are becoming ever more popular for the small home grounds. Good-looking trees, an addition to the landscaping, plus their luscious fruits. May also be planted in tubs. Most citrus varieties are available in dwarf tree forms. 28 above.

Dwarf Robertson Navel Orange. Produces the same high quality, big, delicious navel orange all of us know and enjoy, but on a small tree to about 8 feet. Fine in tubs.

Meyer Dwarf Lemon. A valuable ornamental, its wonderfully fragrant flowers pearly white, flushed lavender, the lemons large and colorful. Fruit is high quality, too.

Rangpur Lime. A lovely plant, the blooms pure white, fragrant, against light green foliage. Fruit top quality.

Many of the following varieties available as dwarf, shrub type plants.

CALOMONDIN

Ripens throughout year; small, red, acid fruit, upright growing tree. Beautiful foliage. Resistant to frost.

GRAPEFRUIT

Marsh Seedless. Most popular of all varieties, especially in interior sections. Large, seedless fruits. May to August. 28 above.

KUMQUAT

Nagami. Beautiful, tall, narrow, evergreen shrub. Plum-shaped, orange fruits. 20 above.

LEMON

Eureka. Best of the tree lemons. Ripens mostly in winter but you can pick them the year around. Juicy; few seeds. 30 above.

LIMEQUAT

Eustis. From a cross between Mexican Lime and Kumquat. One of the finest, the small fruits like thin-skinned yellow limes. Very juicy and almost seedless. Not hardy below freezing.

LIMES

Bearss Seedless. A large, vigorous citrus producing excellent fruits in summer. Seedless, highly flavored.

KINNOW MANDARIN

Ripens January to May. Sweet medium size fruit; a hybrid between King and Willow Leaf Tangerine.

ORANGES

Hardy to 28 Above

Robertson Navel (Pat. 126). A delicious orange, and a heavy cropper. A fine type winter orange for home plantings. Bears younger, and earlier, than Washington.

Washington Navel. This is the largest, thick-skinned variety so popular for winter use. Peels easily. Fine for salads and eating.

Valencia Orange. Summer ripening, a most popular variety for sweet, plentiful juice.

TANGELO

Minneola. Large reddish-orange fruits. Does well both inland and along the coast. 28 above.

Pearl Tangelo. Dec.-April. A hybrid between Imperial Grapefruit and Willow Leaf Tangerine; with a flavor halfway between the two. Medium size yellow skinned fruit.

TANGERINES

Hardy to 25 Above

Kara Mandarin. Handsome fruits, with brilliant orange flesh, abundant juice. Best for home plantings. Feb. to April.

Satsuma. Ripens early, the fruits large, flat, loose-skinned.

Dancy Tangerine. Dec.-Feb. Scarlet, thin-skinned fruit, sometimes known as kid glove orange.

WATERFEED 30-10-10...for Lawns

Concentrated, cartridge-type fertilizer, water-soluble. WILL NOT BURN. Odorless. Non-Toxic, safe for use around children and pets. One cartridge will effectively fertilize 50 sq. ft. For use with SQUARESPRAY sprinkler; WATER-FEEDER; and other fertilizer applicators.

Box 20 cartridges — $1.00

Economy bulk Pack 200 cartridges — $4.95

Hardiness of all plants listed is indicated at end of variety description.

PEARS

Anjou. An excellent commercial variety with a solid fruit that keeps well. Hardy below zero.

Bartlett. Popular, high-quality, easily-grown pear for eating fresh. The flavor is excellent. Color is yellow, with attractive red blush. Summer and winter varieties are available.

Comice. Fruit is rich yellow when ripe, often lightly shaded crimson. The flesh is fine-grained, melting-sweet. October.

PECAN

Mahan. A recent variety producing a very large thin-shelled nut with richly flavored meat. Vigorous tree, bearing at an early age. Excellent for shade. 5 below.

PERSIMMONS

Fuyu. Probably the best of the non-astringent varieties. The reddish-yellow flesh is sweet, mellow. Fruit baseball-size, a bit smaller than Hachiya, and flatter. 10 above.

Hachiya. This is the most popular home-orchard variety, the fruits bright orange-red and cone-shaped, the flesh rich and sweet. For puddings, cakes, or eaten fresh after ripening. 10 above.

PLUMS

Mariposa. Large purple red fruit overlaid with glowing lilac bloom. Blood red flesh, tender, juicy, very sweet. September.

Nubiana. Large, flat, tomato-shaped dark red fruit. Good keeping quality. Flesh amber color, very firm and sweet.

President. One of the finest kinds, the fruits uniformly large, egg-shaped, the skin dark purple with a thick bloom. Flesh is yellow, wonderfully flavored. Plant another European sort nearby to assure pollination. Below zero.

Santa Rosa. A fine Japanese plum, the fruit large, almost crimson with a dark blush. Ripens June-July. Self-fruitful, delicious, juicy, yellow fleshed. Below zero.

Satsuma. Another Japanese plum of high quality, the medium-sized fruits dark red, with dark red flesh, too. **Must** have another Japanese variety planted nearby. Below zero.

PRUNE

French Improved. This is the best variety for use in drying. The fresh fruits are large, deep purple, and produced in great quantities. Flesh is sweet, sugary. Below zero.

OLIVE

Manzanillo. A leading variety for fruits, and a good ornamental. 15 above.

CLINGSTONE PEACHES

If you have limited space in which to plant fruit trees, then it is wise to plant only the most excellent, luxury items. Peaches are of this class and we believe that you will find one in our list below that will suit your fancy. Below zero.

Orange Cling. This is a beautiful variety, the skin golden-orange, and marked with bright red. The flesh is a clear orange, the flavor superb. Makes one of the finest kinds of canning peaches. Early Aug.

White Heath. Nothing at the table is more delightful, to look at and to taste, than home-canned white peaches. This is an old favorite, judged the best. Fruits are big, creamy-white, blushed red on the exposed side. Matures late Sept.

FREESTONE PEACHES

Babcock. Popular white-fleshed peach, rich red in color. Bears every year. June.

Blazing Gold (Pat. 1127). Earliest of the yellow fleshed, red blushed, freestone peaches. Early June.

Elberta. Magnificent yellow fleshed kind. Large, bright yellow, good flavor. August.

Gold Dust (Pat. 1144). Highly colored, yellow-fleshed. Extremely early. June.

J. H. Hale. Very large, bright carmine, yellow-fleshed. Solid, meaty. August.

Red Haven. An excellent mid-early peach of high color and good eating quality. Late June.

Early Elberta. An early-ripening Elberta with all the same fine qualities. Early August.

Redwing (Pat. 621). High-quality white-fleshed sort, brilliant red. Early July.

Rio Oso Gem (Pat. 841). Big, round fruits, crimson-red, yellow flesh. Late August.

Springtime (Pat. 1268). Extremely early, white-fleshed sort, bright red blush on creamy base. Late May, June.

POMEGRANATE

Wonderful. Small, beautiful trees that grow rapidly to almost 10 feet in height, the bright scarlet carnation-like flowers a fine attraction in themselves. Fruit is large, crimson, the flesh juicy, red. 15 above for fruit.

QUINCE

Pineapple. A lovely quince, the fruit golden yellow and smooth, the flesh white with a slight pineapple-like flavor. For eating and for making jelly. September. Below zero.

ENGLISH WALNUT

Eureka. A beautiful, upright tree, the nuts large, with thick, well-sealed shells. Kernel light cream-colored, waxy. 10 above for fruit.

Franquette. This is the best variety for use in colder sections since it flowers late, and is very hardy. The nut is large, elongated, smooth and tightly sealed. 10 above for fruit.

Hartley. A fine variety. Nuts large, slightly pointed, of high quality, the meats light in color. Matures fairly early. 10 above for fruit.

Payne. A lower-statured tree, but reaching to 40-50 feet wide, coming into bearing while very young. Nuts ripen early. 10 above for fruit.

BLACK WALNUT

California Black. Seedling trees of an improved strain of this round-headed, handsome type are available. Nuts are medium sized, the tree very adaptable. 10 above for fruit.

DRUMMOND WALNUT (Pat. No. 1861)

An outstanding new walnut of Eureka type characterized by thrifty growing habit, good structure with bark that does not tend to sunburn. The nuts tend to grow in the shelter of the foliage. The variety matures in late September, shortly after Payne and slightly earlier than Eureka; the Drummond leaves out and the catkins are in bloom about two weeks later than Eureka. Large, soft shelled, well sealed, with a high percentage of sound, light-colored kernels.

MAHAN PECAN

TREE-O*

FRUIT TREES (3 Trees in 1 Hole)

FRESH FRUIT ALL SUMMER FROM A 2-FOOT PLOT!

Now—a complete family orchard all in itself! Space no problem. Save money while enjoying 3 delicious freestones in 3 different months from 3 trees growing as 1. $7.65 for Tree-O

JUNE—Gold Dust* Peaches
Delicious, crisp freestones at very start of the season.

JULY—Early Elberta Peaches
Large, sweet, very rich freestones. A midsummer favorite.

AUGUST—Freedom Nectarine
Very large, firm, juicy, yellow freestones. Ideal for table, canning or freezing.

PLANT NOW . . . Be First with the Family Orchard!

The Original TREE-O . . . Grown on S-37* Rootstock

*Trade mark registered

VINES & CLIMBERS

Phoedranthus buccinatorius, BLOOD RED TRUMPET VINE

Jasminum mesnyi, PRIMROSE JASMINE

TRUMPET VINES

Bignonia cherere (Blood Trumpet Vine). A sight to behold when the showy clusters of brilliant red flowers are full out. The outside of the tube-shaped trumpets shades into soft yellow, too, with lilac tints. The vine is a strong, vigorous grower in all respects. 25 above.

Bignonia violacea (Painted Trumpet Vine). The flowers are smaller trumpets of violet, veined lavender, borne in branched trusses at the ends of the husky shoots. A hardy climber that is ideal for covering fences, stumps and trellises. 10 below.

BOUGAINVILLEAS

Bougainvilleas must be considered among the brightest, most flamboyant of all flowering plants, eye-catchers everywhere they are grown. Colors of the showy bracts that surround the smaller flowers range toward the brilliant side . . . reds, rose-purple, crimson and bright rose. What is more, they are almost constantly in bloom.

Bougainvillea 'Barbara Karst.' This variety is a distinct improvement over Crimson Lake, making it the best of the reds. The plants begin flowering very young, continue consistently through the years. 25 above.

Bougainvillea 'San Diego Red.' A spectacular variety, made so not only by the brilliance of the crimson color, but equally by the tremendous quantities of flowers that are produced. An unusually rapid grower. 25 above.

Bougainvillea braziliensis (Purple Bougainvillea). The hardiest of all bougainvilleas, this beautiful variety carries masses of brilliant red-purple blooms that set it but should always be out in the sun. 20 above.

CLEMATIS

These fine flowering vines, though they prefer the cooler sections where they are rather easy to grow, include a few that may also do well in the south (see descriptive notes, below). We offer varieties that have proven best here. The group, as a whole, presents a wide range of flower colors in whites, lavenders, light blues, mauve, purples and near-reds. In sections where they thrive most all of the types may be grown on trellises, posts and fences, on arbors, or even trained up into the crowns of trees. The lovely flowers are noted for abundant displays.

DECIDUOUS CLEMATIS

Clematis Henryi (Henry Clematis). A large-flowered white. Flowers full blown in July and August. 10 below.

Clematis jackmani (Jackman Purple Clematis). Violet-blue flowers. One of the easiest to grow. 10 below.

Clematis 'Crimson Star.' Blooms crimson-red, opening in July and August. 10 below.

Clematis montana rubens (Pink Anemone Clematis). Lovely pink flowers produced in great quantity in spring. 5 below.

Clematis 'Nelly Moser.' A beautiful rose-toned variety, each colored sepal marked with a darker band of red-mauve down the middle. 10 below.

Clematis 'Ramona.' A light blue or sky-blue beauty that flowers in July. 10 below.

EVERGREEN CLEMATIS

Clematis armandi. A beauty anywhere, and probably best for the gardeners in hotter sections, this broad-leaved evergreen form is attractive at all seasons. In addition it covers itself in early spring with a cloud-like mass of waxy, white, 2-inch flowers shaped like 4- and 5-pointed stars. Sunshine except inland where it prefers a bit of shade. 10 above.

EUONYMUS RADICANS (Evergreen Winter Creeper). One of the most hardy of the evergreen vines. It is useful as a ground cover also. May be planted in sun or shade, in rich or poor soils. Available with silver variegation. 10 below.

WISTERIA

Trachelospermum jasminodes, STAR JASMINE

FICUS REPENS; FICUS PUMILA (Creeping Fig). Here is a graceful, small-leaved vine that clings fast and firm to stone, brick, or wood by means of tenacious rootlets produced all along the stems. Leaves are small in size, more or less heart-shaped, formed in great numbers to make solid mats of green. 15 above.

GELSEMIUM SEMPERVIRENS (Carolina Jasmine). A cheery mass of lovely golden yellow, fragrant flowers cover this slender, graceful vine each spring. Can be used quite effectively over low walls, fences or trellising, or makes a fine groundcover. Blooms bell-shaped. 15 above.

GRAPES

Several grape varieties listed on page 36 can be used effectively as vines for screening.

EVERGREEN IVY

Hedera canariensis (Algerian Ivy). May be used as a vine or groundcover. The 5-8 inch leaves are more tolerant of sun than the English Ivy. This vine climbs by aerial rootlets. 10 above.

Hedera canariensis variegata (Variegated Algerian Ivy). The foliage, marbled and marked with white on the normally gray-green background, is very beautiful, lightening the appearance of the planting considerably. The "green" form, without the white markings, is recommended, too. 10 above.

Hedera helix (English Ivy). One of the finest and easiest-to-grow groundcovers for sun or shade. We have this form, and several others, that can be used as house plants, too. Zero.

JASMINUM PRIMULINUM; also JASMINUM MESNYI (Primrose Jasmine). Noted particularly for its fine crops of 2-inch yellow flowers in winter, the vine itself with long, pendulous, green branches that are easily trained on fences, over pergolas, trellising, etc. 10 above.

HONEYSUCKLES

Lonicera hildebrandtiana (Giant Burmese Honeysuckle). The biggest of honeysuckles with showy flowers in light yellow, or white, changing to rich orange, the tubes often 6 inches long. Deliciously fragrant. 28 above.

Lonicera japonica halliana (Hall's Honeysuckle. A lovely evergreen vine with us, noted not only for very fragrant, white flowers that change to yellow, but equally for its vigor and hardiness. Fences, groundcovers. 10 below.

DECIDUOUS IVY

Parthenocissus qinquefolia (Virginia Creeper). A fast grower, deciduous, that goes easily to 20 feet, climbing by means of tendrils. For arbors, pergolas, shelters, fences, to cover garages, etc. 20 below.

Parthenocissus tricuspidata (Boston Ivy). Brilliant for fall foliage color, like the preceding, but can support itself on brick, concrete, stucco, masonry. A fine all-purpose vine. 20 below.

PASSION VINES

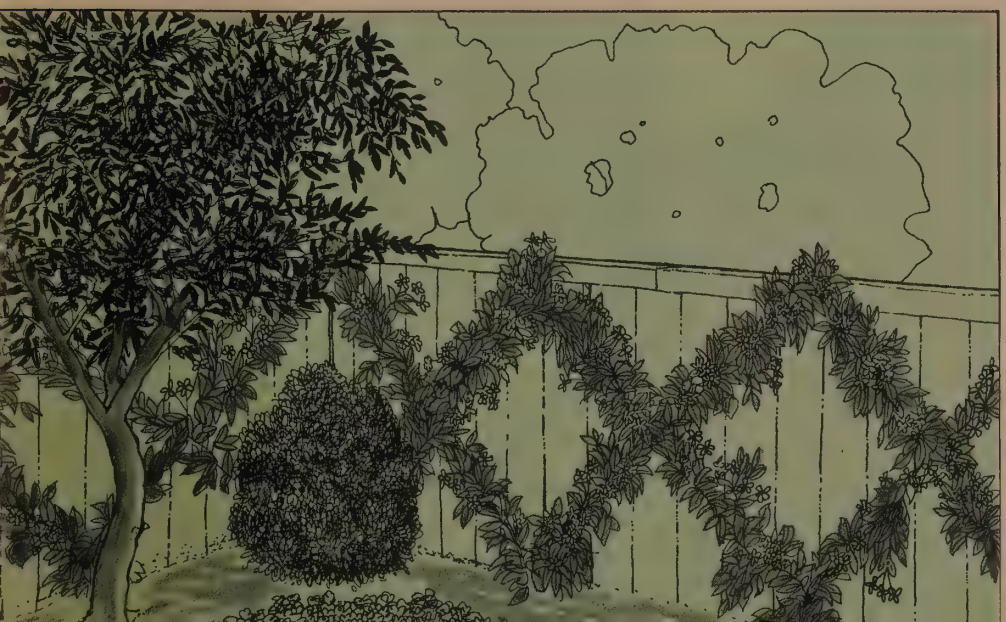
PASSIFLORA ALATACAERULEA; PASSIFLORA PFORDTI (Passion Flower). Noted for most unusual, delicately fragrant flowers, 3 to 4 inches in diameter, the interior crown of purple, blue and lavender. A vigorous vine with fine foliage. Arrangement of the floral parts has been historically symbolic of the Crucifixion. 20 above.

POLYGONUM AUBERTI (Silverlace Vine). This very hardy vine bears silvery white flowers in great abundance. It is ideal for covering anything — fences, arbors, corrals, etc. 10 below.

CLIMBING ROSES

Climbing roses properly cared for are most effective and beautiful when trained to climb on trellises, fences and screens. See page 43 for list of popular varieties.

SOLANDRA GUTTATA (Cup of Gold; Copa de Oro). A native of Mexico that becomes a tremendous vine under good conditions in frost free areas along the coast. The flowers are enormous, golden yellow trumpets 8 inches in diameter and fragrant. 30 above.



CLEMATIS JACKMANI

SOLANUM JASMINOIDES (Potato Vine; Jasmine Nightshade). The handsome flowers are star-shaped, white tinged with blue, 1 inch in diameter and carried in clusters. A shrubby vine to 10 feet. 25 above.

TECOMARIA CAPENSIS (Cape Honeysuckle). Another shrubby climber of many uses. The flowers are bright red in winter, resembling a scarlet Honeysuckle. Ideal as a hedge, training on a fence or as a shrub. 25 above.

THUNBERGI GRANDIFLORA (Blue Sky Flower). The flower is in bright, sky blue tones. In half shade it will do best in frost-free areas. This is a fast grower with large, heart-shaped leaves. 30 above.

TRACHELOSPERMUM JASMINOIDES; RHYNCOSPERMUM JASMINOIDES (Star Jasmine). A twining evergreen vine or groundcover with fragrant white flowers in summer. Plant this in the sun or in a shady spot. 10 above.

WISTERIAS

Wisterias are vigorous, hardy, adapted to many uses, will stand a lot of pruning and training, and will still produce an abundance of blooms. They can be grown as artistic, Oriental-looking shrubs, or as trees. They are excellent trained on arbors, pergolas, fences, or walls of buildings. 10 below.

Wisteria floribunda longissima (Longcluster Wisteria). Long racemes of light lavender.

Wisteria floribunda rosea (Pink Japanese Wisteria). Rose, pink, beautiful.

Wisteria floribunda var. (Royal Purple Wisteria). Large clusters of bloom, violet-purple.

Wisteria sinensis (Chinese Wisteria). The classic form, beautiful when laden with purplish-blue trusses of flowers.

Wisteria sinensis alba (White Chinese Wisteria). Racemes long, white.

Vines can be used to work out attractive designs against fences and walls. Here Star Jasmine has been used to make a cross-hatch pattern on a wood fence.

FLORIBUNDA
LAVENDER GIRL

HYBRID TEA KORDES PERFECTA

Roses marked with this symbol are of the All-America Rose Selections granted top honors on performance over the United States.

GRANDIFLORA
PINK PARFAIT
All-America Winner 1961

ABOUT THE USE OF ROSES

The foliage of the rose, like the flower, has exceptional qualities which make it a multi-purpose plant. Give the climbers serious consideration as background plants for roses or other flowering shrubs. The dark green, glossy foliage is unbeatable as a setting for the color of other plants. Furthermore, roses hold their leaves so long that they serve successfully as screen plants to divide space within the yard or even between properties.

Tree roses also have a function outside of the rose garden which has not been adequately exploited. These round masses on the tall standards can be planted in curves, arcs, or straight lines over or parallel to the ground pattern of the landscape with striking effect. Thus, a series of tree roses can supplement the ground pattern or appear in strong contrast to it if planted at right angles to the main lines of the garden.

The Floribundas lend themselves admirably to informal landscape treatments. "Bays" and "peninsulas" of massed Floribundas will put on a show of color and form that cannot be exceeded by any other material. The varieties that we list includes all the size, form and color variations that you could ever hope to use.

All prices listed are for bare-root stock only. Roses in containers priced slightly higher.

HYBRID TEAS

LAVENDER

Price: $1.75 each where not otherwise noted.

Sterling Silver (Plant Pat. 1433). An unusual color—an unusual rose! This is as rich in its color form as the name implies. $3.00 each

ORANGE MULTICOLOR

Aztec (Pat. 1649). A flaming scarlet-orange rose of immense size and wonderful substance. The buds are long-oval, expanding to large, symmetrical blooms. The thick foliage resists diseases. Flowers are clustered on sturdy stems. $2.75 each

Fred Edmunds (Pat. 731). Beautiful buds of burnt-orange open to reddish apricot blooms, blended with rose, gold and salmon. Vigorous, free-blooming. $2.00 each

Mme. Henri Guillot. Distinctive and sensational. Beautifully formed buds, reddish orange with undertone of gold, open to deep pink camellia-like flowers. $1.35 each

Mojave (Pat. 1176). An All-America winner that displays many of the bright, rich colors of the Painted Desert of the West. A glowing apricot-orange, highlighted with tints of nasturtium-red, scarlet and vermilion. Buds are long, slender, the large, double flowers pleasingly fragrant. An upright and vigorous grower. $2.75 each

HYBRID TEA
PEACE

HYBRID TEA
CHRYSLER IMPERIAL

ROSES

MULTICOLOR

Garden Party (Pat. 1814). A cross between Charlotte Armstrong and Peace results in this Hybrid-Tea that has won All-America Honors for 1960! It is a Peace-like flower of pale ivory flushed with pink. $3.00 each

Kordes Perfecta (Pat. 1604). Brand new, said to be the finest rose of modern times. A mammoth bloom, with 75 petals, cream basic color, overlaid and veined with deep pink, the outside also deep pink shading to yellow toward the bottom of each petal. A huge and magnificent thing. The foliage is large, vigorous-looking, and the plants tend to be heavy producers of numerous basal shoots, a most desirable character. $3.50 each

FLORIBUNDA IVORY FASHION

HYBRID TEA
DUET
All-America Winner 1961

HYBRID TEAS—Continued

PINKS

Duet (Pat. 1903). Soft salmon pink, reverse petals pink. Holds color well, vigorous. $3.50 each

First Love (Pat. 921). Distinctive among the fine pink hybrid teas for its charming color variations, in pastels, embodying light pink, deep pink and pale orchid, with touches of rose-red. Buds are beautifully long-pointed the open flower lighter, more airy, than many others. Blooms are carried on long stems, in great profusion. $2.75 each

Helen Traubel (Pat. 1028). Flower color varies with the weather, ranging from a light, sparkling pink to a gorgeous luminous apricot. Large, long buds, the open flowers magnificent. $2.75 each

Picture. Here is a most appealing rose-pink variety, the color unusually clear. The medium-sized, high-centered blooms, with beautifully flared-back petals, are tops for perfection of form. The bush is of compact, moderate size and height but is one of the most free-flowering of hybrid teas.

Pink Peace (Pat. 1759). A rose of tremendous beauty and size, by the originator of Peace. Mammoth flowers are deep, dusty pink, and even more freely produced than on Peace. Shapely, fat buds open to very double, very full-cupped flowers, to 6 inches across. $3.00 each

Tiffany (Pat. 1304). A jewel among roses is this All-America winner with flowers of deep, glowing pink, set off with warm, golden hues outside and at the bases of the petals. Buds are long, slender, graceful, the flower opening beautifully. Tiffany is an upright grower, the foliage a good, dark green. Blooms are carried on strongly erect stems that are practically thornless, fine for cutting. $2.75 each

REDS

Charlotte Armstrong (Pat. 455). Still the standard of perfection among red roses. The long-pointed buds open perfectly to form gracefully tailored flowers in cerise-red, each petal margined with a silvery line.

Chrysler Imperial (Pat. 1167). Without a doubt one of the finest of all reds, an ideal big-type rose. The long, tapering, maroon-red buds and beautifully formed flowers become almost iridescent in shadings to deep, brilliant crimson-red tones. Cutting stems of good length, the blooms lasting for a week. The bush is compact, the leaves abundant, large, dark green, semi-glossy. $2.50 each

Christopher Stone. Long pointed buds open to rich red velvet blooms. Heavy leathery foliage. Blooms have a delightful fragrance. This beauty has won top place with rose lovers all over the nation. 2½ ft.

Ena Harkness. Large, long pointed buds and blooms of vivid, poinsettia scarlet. Does not blue or fade. An exhibition rose. Very fragrant, vigorous, 3 feet.

Grande Duchesse Charlotte (Pat. 774). Buds are a rich claret red changing as the flower opens to a lovely begonia rose. Richly fragrant and unusual in color. $2.00 each

Nocturne (Pat. 713). A perfect long bud opens to a many-petaled, velvety, dark red bloom. $2.25 each

New Yorker (Pat. 823). Clear, sparkling red flowers of large size that do not fade. The blossoms run 6 inches in diameter, very beautiful. Fragrance is very good, too, reminding a bit of raspberries. $2.50 each

WHITE

White Knight (Pat. 1359). Immaculate, icy-white flowers highlight this variety. The buds are long, pointed, opening into beautiful, double flowers that stay white and unblemished. An upright grower, of medium size, free-blooming. $3.00 each

QUEEN ELIZABETH

YELLOWS

Eclipse. A handsome yellow rose that unfurls from a long bud. One of the more fragrant yellows.

Isobel Harkness (Pat. 1650). A beautiful yellow-flowered variety, the blooms high-centered, flaring widely as they open, to display yellow-tipped stamens. A vigorous grower with clean, glossy foliage. $2.75 each

Lowell Thomas (Pat. 595). Very double high centered flowers in a lasting canary yellow. Large, long-pointed buds. Vigorous compact bush and leathery foliage. $2.25 each

Peace (Pat. 591). The most outstanding rose to be introduced in recent years, the variety that sparked much of the modern hybridizing that has led to such marked improvement. Flowers of Peace are gigantic, many-petaled, rich yellow in the bud, opening yellow at the base and merging into delightful pink at the edges. $2.50 each

Sutter's Gold (Pat. 885). Magnificent buds are red-orange, opening to large yellow flowers of wonderful fragrance. Excellent for disease-resistant foliage, too. A top-notch bedding variety, fine for cut blooms. $2.25 each

GRANDIFLORAS

We offer here some of the most outstanding varieties of this entirely new class of roses. Created by interbreeding between hybrid teas and floribundas, the resulting kinds, as listed below, show the most desirable traits of both parents. They have wonderful vigor.

Ben Hur (Pat. Applied for). New, available Spring 1961. Truly America's most spectacular dark red grandiflora rose. $3.00 each

Carrousel (Pat. 1066). Buds are dark crimson, the opening flower changing slightly to a strong, non-fading dark red. A wonderful shrub for a flowering hedge, its habit of producing hosts of flowers all through the season, making it a striking thing. Also fine for bedding and in the rose or mixed shrub border. Foliage is mildew resistant. $2.00 each

El Capitan (Pat. 1796). The creators of this new beautifully formed rose refer to it as a "Spanish Red" Grandiflora because the color is that seen in the fiestas of Old Spain. El Capitan is a strong grower and will very likely out-produce any rose in your garden. $2.75 each

Montezuma (Pat. 1383). The beautifully formed buds, orange-scarlet at first, open into lovely, high-centered flowers of salmon-orange, freely produced throughout summer and fall. A vigorous grower, resistant to disease. $2.75 each

Pink Parfait (Pat. 1904). Varying soft pastel pink shades; mild fragrance. Compact. $3.50 each

Queen Elizabeth (Pat. 1259). This is the variety that started the new grandiflora class. A magnificent rose, one that we think just cannot be beaten. The flowers are most beautiful, a bright, cheery blend of soft carmine rose, and dawn pink. The bush is vigorous, to 5 feet or more. Foliage disease resistant. $2.50 each

Starfire (Pat. 1742). An All-America Award winner for 1959, a brand new grandiflora of outstanding beauty. Flowers are bright, non-fading currant-red, each velvety petal of unique luminous texture and depth. This is another tall-growing grandiflora, the blooms profusely produced, singly on long stems, or jn clusters. $3.00 each

TREE ROSES

Tree roses, or "standards" are bush roses that have been budded on tall, straight, clean stems of another variety. The budding is usually done approximately 36 inches above the ground and, by keeping all suckers removed from the tall stalk, a shapely, vigorous crown of the named variety soon develops, standing well up in the air like a small tree. They make wonderful garden accents, and can be lovely when intermixed with bush types of the same or contrasting varieties in the rose garden. $5.95 ea.; 3 or more $5.50 ea.

FLORIBUNDAS

Here are some of the very best roses for the gardener who does not have much time to care for the home grounds. The floribunda roses are noted for their hardihood, their simple requirements, plus their characteristically long period of recurring bloom from June to fall. Colors run the whole gamut, the flowers carried in showy clusters. The varieties have many, many uses. Among them you will find ideal sorts for spectacular bedding, for planting en masse in borders, and for edging. In addition, few other rose types can equal them for outstanding, flowering hedges.

REDS

Fusilier (Pat. 1709). The All-America winner for 1958 with brilliant, luminous scarlet-orange, frilled flowers in immense clusters. A hardy, easy-to-grow variety that has the added advantage of "cleaning" itself, dropping the old petals rather than holding them after they die and turn brown. $2.00 each

Heat Wave (Pat. 1786). One of the best roses, its flaming orange-scarlet flowers of finest form and greatest brilliance. Petals fall clean after the bloom is spent. Blooms in clusters, on long stems. Foliage handsome, disease resistant. Plant height 4-5 feet. $2.75 each

Spartan (Pat. 1357). A beautiful, hardy floribunda that begins flowering early and continues to frost. The buds are burnt-orange at first, slowly expanding to hybrid tea-like, high-centered blooms of bright orange-red, finally softening to reddish-coral. The fragrant flowers are borne in clusters, mainly, sometimes singly, on long stems. $2.50 each

Wildfire (Pat. 1381). The flowers are dazzling, brilliant scarlet in color, produced in large spray-like clusters that completely cover the plant. A medium-height grower with excellent foliage. The blooms are long-lasting. $2.00 each

PINKS

Betty Prior. Large clusters of fragrant, single flowers the petals of which are light pink inside and slightly darker outside.

Ma Perkins (Pat. 1143). A bright and sparkling coral pink, suffused with yellow, as the fragrant flower opens, finishing a pleasing shell pink. A bushy plant, to about 3 feet, and a generous bloomer. Foliage is rich green, resistant to disease. $2.00 each

Pinkie (Pat. 712). Small double pink blooms almost perfect in form. Long slender buds open to spicily fragrant 2-inch blooms. Blooms almost continuously from spring to late fall. Best along the Pacific Coast, middle and southern Atlantic states. 2½ feet. $2.00 each

WHITE

Ivory Fashion (Pat. 1688). The newest ivory white, a 1959 All-America Award winner. Flowers are large, graceful and high-pointed, carried in clusters of 5 to 10. Blooms open slowly, retaining a fresh appearance right to the end. The petals are heavy textured, with good substance. Foliage is disease resistant, rich, dark green. $2.75 each

White Bouquet (Pat. 1415). The flowers of this beautiful variety are huge, up to 5 inches in diameter, of pure and sparkling white, with a sweet, spicy fragrance. They develop both in clusters and singly, opening constantly and showing off handsomely contrasted against the dark, lustrous foliage. $2.50 each

ORANGE

Fashion (Pat. 789). One of the most beautiful colors to be found in roses, a lively, luminescent coral pink, often also described as salmon-peach. A very free-flowering variety, and fragrant. Stems are cut short. $2.00 each

ORANGE-REDS

Floradora. An orange-scarlet, camellia-like flower. The 6-12 double flowers per stem appear on a vigorous plant. A good one for flower arrangements and corsages.

Fire King (Plant Pat. 1758). Winner of the All-America Award for 1960. This floribunda produces masses of full double, long lasting blooms. Upright growing habit. Vigorous growth produces deep, dark, rich green foliage with reddish cast in tips of young canes and leaves. Ideal for medium high hedges. $2.50 each

Sarabande (Plant Pat. 1761). Another All-America winner for 1960. A semi-double floribunda rose of bright orient red with striking yellow stamens. Blooms early and continues through the season. Grows low, compact. $2.50 each

HELEN TRAUBEL

MULTICOLOR

Circus (Pat. 1382). This wonderful variety has proven to be a real "center-ring" attraction in rose plantings everywhere. The predominant color is yellow but during the flowering season you will see a full, enticing range of colors . . . orange, apple blossom pink, buff and scarlet-red. Each bud is perfect in form, the high-centered opening blooms breath-taking. Flowers are borne in clusters, profusely produced, have a delicate, sweet fragrance. $2.50 each

YELLOWS

Gold Cup (Pat. 1683). Another All-America winner in 1958, its flowers clear, shining yellow, with rich, unfading qualities that mark it as exceptional. A fine grower everywhere, the plant low and spreading with fine, lustrous resistant foliage. $2.50 each

LAVENDER

Lavender Girl (Pat. 1672). Recognized as the finest of all lavender roses, a brand new introduction. Flower buds are handsomely formed, urn-shaped, with a ruby-red tinge that changes to rosy-lavender as they expand, the edges of the petals magenta. The fully mature flowers are lovely, soft lavender. The bushes are fairly low in stature, the foliage disease resistant. $5.00 each

CLIMBERS

REDS

Cl. Charlotte Armstrong (Pat. 523). The same cerise flowers that emerge from tapering buds make this climber ever popular. $2.50 each

Cl. Chrysler Imperial (Pat. 1528). Like the bush form, the flowers are large, rich, deep, vivid red, borne on fine, long stems that are ideal for cutting. Foliage is beautiful, dark green and leathery. $2.75 each

Cl. Etoile de Hollande. A strong grower with excellent foliage that produces dark red, fragrant blooms. Hardy and everblooming.

Improved Blaze. It has all of the good features of Blaze and Paul's Scarlet and blooms all summer as well.

YELLOWS

High Noon (Pat. 704). Intense clear yellow buds, borne on long, thornless stems, open all summer long, into the fall. A modified climber that goes to about 8 feet. Foliage is handsome, glossy, resistant. $2.50 each

Cl. Peace (Pat. 932). Flowers and foliage typically beautiful, like the bush form. Big blooms open a good golden yellow, with the petals edged pink which darkens as the flower matures. Leaves of shiny, healthy-looking dark green, leathery and disease resistant. $2.50 each

Cl. Sutter's Gold (Pat. 1185). Buds and flowers are bright yellow, shaded coppery-orange and vermilion-red. A very vigorous climber. $2.50 each

PINKS

Cl. Cecile Brunner. A strong growing climber which produces quantities of small, beautifully formed buds. The flowers are a light pink yellow at the base of the petals. The small, soft green foliage is quite compact, forming an interesting background for the masses of pink buds and fragrant flowers.

Cl. Mrs. E. P. Thom. Slender, yellow buds and large, well-shaped blooms of bright canary-yellow with an appealing aroma. Dark green, mildew-resistant foliage.

Cl. Picture. This is one of the best pink climbers. It is most prolific in blooming habit and good for repeat bloom. The fragrant flowers are the same high centered specimen type as the bush. Excellent for cutting.

Cl. Queen Elizabeth (Pat. 1615). Every fine quality of the bush form is found in this climber. The flowers a bright, cheery blend of soft carmine rose and dawn pink. Foliage unbeatable, leathery, shiny, disease resistant. $2.75 each

WHITES

Cl. Snowbird. A very free bloomer, the flowers of icy, clear white.

MULTICOLOR

Cl. Mme. Henri Guillot (Pat. 788). A beautiful climber with heavy, dark green, leathery foliage. The buds are long and pointed and of a clear orange-coral and red with gold at the base of the petals. The opening buds are urn shaped and the open camellia shaped flower has a slight fragrance. $2.00 each

Cl. Mrs. Sam McGredy (Pat. 394). Striking coppery-pink to salmon-pink blooms are produced incessantly throughout the season. The buds open to very full, double flowers of good fragrance. The plants are very vigorous and covered with an abundance of glossy green foliage.

PALMS & DESERT PLANTS

PALM-LIKE PLANTS

Cycus revoluta (Sago Palm). A native of Japan, listed as a palm by its appearance of lovely green fernery, but not belonging to this group botanically. Very dwarf and compact with many shining dark green leaves. Will grow very slowly in sun or shade to 6 to 10 ft. 15 above.

Dracaena draco (Dragon Tree). Prized, in its younger stages, as an unusual tubbed plant. Also valuable for accent in planter boxes and among other tropicals. Narrow, yucca-like leaves form a dense rosette at the top of the thick, sturdy trunk. Sun. 20 above.

Musa ensete (Abyssinian Banana). Will flourish and give pleasing tropical effects when protected from strong winds. Huge, long leaves with red midribs. Don't let it bloom; snip off flower buds. 28 above.

Musa paradisiaca (Fruiting Banana, Plantain Banana). A familiar, noble tree with tall, succulent stems and long, broad leaves that provide bold patterns in any planting. Sun or part shade. 32 above.

Strelitzia nicolai (Bird of Paradise). Quite different in growth habit from Reginae, this tropical beauty develops a clump of thick trunks, something like a banana tree, and reaches a height of 10 feet or more. Broad, long leaves, with flowers on relatively short stems just above the leaf. The blossoms are huge, more than double the size of the familiar Reginae, with ivory white petals and blue tongue. 32 above.

Strelitzia reginae (Queen's Bird of Paradise). Lush green oval leaves on stiff, erect stems. Forms a good size clump over which the orange and blue birds perch on stiff stems. Popular for tubs or garden. 32 above.

FEATHER PALMS

Cocos plumosa; Arecastrum romanzoffianum (Queen Palm). Tall, upright, smooth stem, and very graceful with bright green fronds. Very effective planted in pairs, groups or borders. 18 above.

Phoenix canariensis (Canary Date Palm). A sturdy, strong growing, hardy Palm that has always been one of the favorites. The feathery plumes sometimes attain a length of 15 feet. Grows to 40 or 50 feet. 20 above.

Phoenix reclinata (Senegal Date Palm). A most picturesque plant, with slender, leaning habit if grown trunked. Fronds long, graceful. Grows as tree, or in clumps. 20 above.

SOME EXCELLENT CALIFORNIA NATIVES

Alnus rhombifolia (California Alder). See page 16.

Ceanothus species (California Lilacs). See page 6.

Fremontia Mexicana (Flannel Bush). See page 9.

Libocedrus decurrens (California Incense Cedar). See page 30.

Pinus radiata (Monterey Pine). See p. 30.

Photinia arbutifolia (California Holly). See page 12.

Platanus racemosus (California sycamore). See page 17.

Quercus agrifolia (California Live Oak) See page 16.

FAN PALMS

Chamaerops excelsa (Windmill Palm). Slender trunk, with a dense head of windmill-like, fan-shaped fronds. Slow grower, hardy in all respects, resisting heat, drought and considerable cold. Large clusters of yellow blooms, then great bunches of blue berries. 5 above.

Chamaerops humilis (Mediterranean Fan Palm). More dwarf than the preceding, and even hardier. Leaves smaller and very abundant, clothing the trunk to the base. 5 above.

Erythea edulis (Guadelupe Fan Palm). Our best fan palm, the fronds bright and fresh all summer and winter. Cleans itself nicely, the spent leaves falling naturally. 20 above.

Washingtonia filifera (California Fan Palm). This is the California native that grows from 30-50 feet tall. The leaves are 3-5 feet broad and divided into a great many fan segments. Drought resistant. 10 above.

Washingtonia robusta (Mexican Fan Palm). This Palm, native to Mexico and Lower California, is more slender and taller than the above. The foliage is bright and shiny, trunk commonly swollen at the base. 15 above.

MORE CALIFORNIA NATIVES

Romneya coulteri (Matilija Poppy). See page 13.

Sequoia gigantea (California Big Tree). See page 30.

Sequoia sempervirens (California Redwood). See page 30.

Phoenix reclinata, SENEGAL DATE PALM

Cycas revoluta, SAGO PALM

FOLIAGE PLANTS

Cyperus papyrus, EGYPTIAN PAPYRUS

ACANTHUS MOLLIS (Grecian Acanthus). The leaves of this plant were used as a pattern by the ancient Greeks in designing Corinthian columns. Its foliage — bold, broad and green — and its tall spikes of densely set, whitish flowers continue to lend classic grace to modern gardens. 20 above.

AGAVE ATTENUATA (Whiteleaf Agave). Becoming evermore popular because of the exotic appearance and the rosette arrangement of the smooth, gray-green leaves. Flowers on tall spikes, too. 20 above.

ALOCASIA ODORA (Elephant Ear Alocasia). Slender, light green leaf-stalks carry the tremendous elephant-ear-like foliage. Leaves more arrow-shaped and somewhat smaller than the preceding. Does best in rich soil, with plenty of moisture and some shade. 30 above.

TREE FERNS

Alsophila australis (Australian Tree Fern). A beautiful thing, its slender graceful stem crowned by the spreading, long, light green fronds. Will enhance any planting, especially effective in the tropical setting. Prefers a moist, shaded location. 32 above.

Dicksonia antarctica (Tasmanian Tree Fern). Though a slower grower than the Australian Tree Fern, it will eventually reach heights of 10 feet, or even much more, and is hardier. Very handsome with its thick growth of long fronds, sometimes 6 feet long. 32 above.

ARALIAS

Aralia papyrifera; Tetrapanax papyriferum (Rice Paper Plant). A tall shrub with a stout, tree-like trunk, and large, tropical-looking, medium-green leaves that are often 12 inches across. Sizeable trusses of creamy-white flowers in winter.

Aralia sieboldi. See **Fatsia japonica,** p. 9.

AUCUBAS

Aucuba japonica crotonifolia (Croton Leaved Aucuba). Fine for deepest shade, the leaves large, glossy, pointed, and variously marbled and blotched yellow or ivory.

Aucuba japonica longifolia (Long Leaved Aucuba). A very hardy form that also stands deepest shade. Leaves narrower, to 5 inches long.

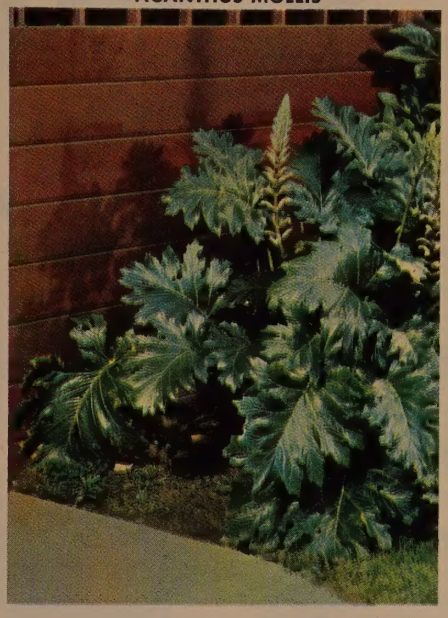
Aucuba japonica variegata (Gold Dust Aucuba). Another Aucuba for deep shade. This one has larger, gold-spotted leaves. 5 above.

BAMBURANTA ARNOLDIANA; Hybophrynium braunianum (Bamburanta). Here is a graceful, bushy plant, resembling bamboo in habit, the reed-like canes fully clothed with marantha-like leaves.

BIG-LEAVED SAXIFRAGES

Bergenia crassifolia (Leather Saxifrage; Leather Bergenia). Large, round, leathery leaves that make a good appearance all year. Flowers pink in broad spikes in fall and winter.

ACANTHUS MOLLIS



Bergenia ligulata alba (Strapleaf Saxifrage; Strapleaf Bergenia). Often called Winter Begonia because of the appearance of white, Begonia-like flowers in early spring.

CYPERUS ALTERNIFOLIUS (Graceful Cypress; Umbrella Plant). A more dwarf type from the paper-reed family, attaining a height of about 3 feet. Deep green stems are topped with an umbrella-like crown of broad-bladed grass-like leaves. Sun or shade; moisture. 32 above.

CYPERUS PAPYRUS (Egyptian Papyrus). Tall, reed-like stems, to 6 feet in height, are topped by a spreading umbel of thread-like rays. Likes water. Sun or shade. 32 above.

EQUISETUM HYEMALE (Horsetail Reed). A most picturesque reed- or grass-like beauty, interestingly jointed, offering something different and unique as an accent in a tropical area. Sun or shade. Enjoys water. 30 above.

FATSHEDERA LIZEI (Botanical Wonder). See page 7.

HELLEBORUS NIGER (Christmas Rose). The new forms of this grand perennial should be in every home garden. Flowers rise, and open, in early winter, looking like single roses in white, and purple. Leaves are beautiful, too, polished, dark green, handsome. Zero.

MELIANTHUS MAJOR (Honeybush). A spreading shrub, used chiefly in tropical settings, bearing spikes of dark red or chocolate-colored flowers in late summer to mid-winter. Foliage restless, gray-blue. 32 above.

PHOTINIA DEFLEXA (Bronze Loquat). Here is a most handsome shrub, particularly notable for the bright, bronzy-red new foliage in spring when it stands out strikingly by contrast with the rest of the dark green leaves. Mature leaves become 8 inches long, with attractive, deep veining. The shrub has fine form. 32 above.

PHILODENDRON SELLOUM (Tree Philodendron). Seedling. A striking philodendron, one of the self-heading or non-vining types, that is hard to beat, indoors or out. Leaves are dark green, pendant, with a lustrous polish, often 2 feet long.

NEW ZEALAND FLAX

Phormium tenax atropurpurea (Purpleleaf New Zealand Flax). Long, stiff, sword-like leaves are a subdued amber-red of rich looking, dark tone. 20 above.

Phormium tenax variegatum (Variegated New Zealand Flax). The long, broad leaves are streaked yellow and white, like those of a giant Yucca from the ground to form wide clumps 6-7 feet tall. 20 above.

BAMBOOS

Bambusa multiplex (Chinese Goddess Bamboo). The slender, yellowish stalks, irregularly striped with green between the joints, rise to 4-6 feet, forming an open, arching, and attractive clump.

Phyllostachys aurea (Golden Bamboo). A beautiful, taller bamboo, 10 to 15 feet, with yellow-green leaves and stalks that give a golden effect from a distance. Drought resistant.

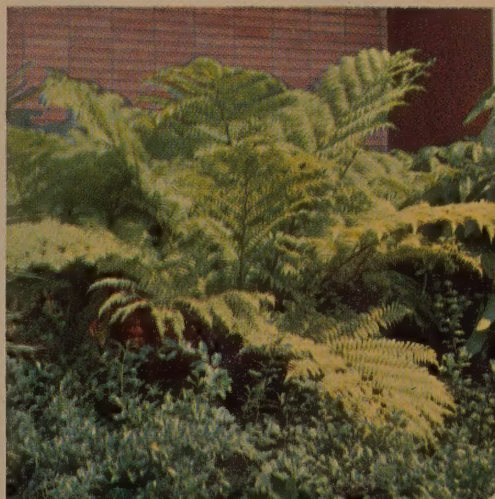
Sasa pygmaea (Dwarf Bamboo). The smallest and hardiest of the bamboos. Valuable as undergrowth or groundcover, it will rapidly carpet wild places. Six inches to one foot. May need control.

Sinocalamus oldhami (Giant Bamboo). This is the magnificently huge one of the lot, up to 50 feet, with stalks 2½ to 3 inches in diameter. Dark, forest-green leaves clothe the beautiful clumps right down to the ground. Use for accents, screens.

WOOD FERNS

Woodwardia chamissoi (Chain Fern). This is our native, and familiar, mountain fern, the big, broad, arching fronds 3 to 6 feet long. A very hardy sort. 5 above.

ALSOPHILA AUSTRALIS



INDOOR PLANTS ...add fresh beauty to your home all year

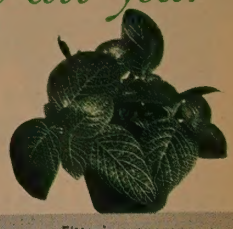
Hedera helix 'Glacier'
Small-leaved variegated

Dracaena sanderiana

Billbergia nutans
Friendship Plant

Peperomia sandersi
Watermelon Peperomia

Philodendron oxycardium
Syn. Philodendron cordatum
Heart-leaf Philodendron



Fittonia argyroneura
Nerve Plant

Maranta kerchoveana
Prayer Plant

Philodendron panduriforme
Fiddle-leaf Philodendron

Peperomia obtusifolia variegata
Variegated Pepper Face

Schefflera actinophylla
Australian Umbrella Tree

Pilea cadierei
Aluminum Plant

Crassula argentea
Syn. Crassula arborescens
Jade Plant

Cissus rhombifolia mandaiana
Grape Ivy or 'Vitis'

Dracaena deremensis warneckei
Striped Dracaena

Howea forsteriana
Syn. Kentia forsteriana
Paradise Palm or Kentia Palm

Dieffenbachia amoena
Dumb-cane

Ficus lyrata 'F. pandurata'
Fiddle-leaf Plant

Philodendron selloum (Seedling)
'Tree Philodendron'

Syngonium albolineatum
Variegated Nephthytis

Aglaonema modestum
'Chinese Evergreen'

Pteris wimsettii
Table Fern

Peperomia caperata
Emerald Ripple Peperomia

Scindapsus aureus
Golden Pothos

Chamaedorea elegans
Neanthe bella Dwarf Palm

Ficus elastica 'Decora'
Broadleaved Indian Rubber Tree

Monstera deliciosa
Syn. Philodendron pertusum
Hurricane Plant or Splitleaf

Dracaena godseffiana
Gold-dust Dracaena

Cissus antarctica
Kangaroo Vine

Dieffenbachia picta 'Rudolph Roehrs'
Yellow-leaf Dumb-cane

Philodendron hastatum
Elephant's Ear or Spade-leaf

We are happy to offer a wide and varied assortment of plants for indoor use, both flowering and foliage types. The present trend of using many more plants for interior decoration, as single specimens, in various kinds of planter boxes, and with special lighting fixtures to help their growth and to make them look better, is reflected in an ever-increasing number of wonderful kinds. We will be glad to help you select the types that will suit your requirements.

INDEX

	Page
Abelia	3
Abutilon	3
Acacia	15
Acanthus	3, 45
Acer	16
African Box	10
Agapanthus	3
Agave	45
Aglaonema	46
Ajuga	21
Albizza	17
Alder	16
Alnus	16
Alocasia	45
Alsophila	45
Althea	19
Aluminum Plant	46
Andromeda	12
Aralia	3, 45
Arborvitae	29
Arbutus	3
Arctostaphylos	21
Arecastrum	44
Ash	15, 16
Aucuba	3, 45
Australian Bluebell	39
Australian Bush Cherry	7
Australian Fuchsia	6
Azaleas	3, 19
Bamboo	45
Bamburanta	45
Bambusa	45
Banana	44
Barberry	4, 19
Bauhinia	15
Bay Tree	10
Beauty Bush	19
Beloperone	4
Berberis	4, 19
Bergenia	45
Betula	16
Bignonia	38
Billbergia	46
Birch	16
Bird of Paradise	44
Bottlebush	5
Bougainvillea	38
Bouvardia	4
Boxwood	4
Breath of Heaven	7
Bridal Wreath	20
Broadleaved Evergreens	4-13
Brunfelsia	4
Buddleia	19
Butterfly Bush	19
Buxus	4
California Cedar	29
California Holly	12
California Natives	42
Calliandra	5
Callistemon	5
Camellias	5, 6
Camphor Tree	15
Cape Honeysuckle	39
Carissa	6
Carolina Jasmine	39
Carob	15
Cassia	6
Ceanothus	6, 21
Cedars	29
Cedrus	28
Cerastium	21
Ceratonia	15
Cestrum	6
Chaenomeles	19
Chamaecyparis	29
Chamaedorea	46
Chamaerops	44
Chaste Tree	20
Chinese Evergreen	46
Choisya	6
Christmas Rose	45
Cibotium	45
Cinnamomum	15
Cissus	46
Cistus	6
Clematis	38
Climbing Roses	43
Clivia	45
Cocos	44
Conifers	29-31
Coprosma	6, 21
Cornus	17
Correa	6
Cotoneaster	7
Crape Myrtle	19
Crassula	46
Crataegus	17
Creeping Fig	39
Cup of Gold	39
Cupressus	29
Cycus	44
Cyperus	45
Cypress	29
Daphne	7
Date Palm	44
Deciduous Shrubs	19-20
Deutzia	19
Dichondra	21
Dicksonia	45
Dieffenbachia	46
Diosma	7
Dogwood	17
Dracaena	44, 46
Dragon Tree	44
Dwarf Palm	44
Easter Broom	9
Elaeagnus	7
Elephant's Ear	45
Elm	17
Equisetum	45
Erica	7
Eriobotrya	15
Erythea	44
Escallonia	7
Eucalyptus	15
Eugenia	7
Euonymus	7, 21, 38
False Cypress	29
Fatshedera	7, 38
Fatsia Japonica	3, 9
Feijoa	9
Festuca	21
Ficus	39, 45, 46
Fiddle-leaf Plant	46
Firethorn	12
Fittonia	46
Flame Bush	5
Flannelbush	9
Floribunda Roses	43
Flowering Cherries	17
Flowering Crabapples	17
Flowering Peaches	17
Flowering Plums	17
Flowering Quince	19
Foliage Plants	46
Forsythia	19
Fragaria	21
Fraxinus	15
Fremontia	9
Fruits	33-37
Fuchsia	9
Gardenia	9
Gelsemium	39
Genista	9
Geraldton Wax Flower	7
Gingers	43
Ginkgo	16
Gleditsia	16
Golden Bells	19
Golden Chaintree	17
Golden Raintree	17
Grandiflora Roses	42
Grape Ivy	40
Grevillea	16
Guavas	9, 12
Gum	15
Hawthorn	17
Heath	8
Heavenly Bamboo	10
Hebe	13
Hedera	39, 46
Helleborus	45
Hibiscus	9
Holly	10
Holly Grape	10
Honeybush	45
Honeysuckle	35
Horsetail Reed	45
Howea	46
Hybrid Tea Roses	40, 41
Hydrangea	19
Hypericum	9, 21
Ice Plant	21
Ilex	10
Incense Cedar	30
India Hawthorn	12
Indoor Plants	40-42
Ivy	21, 39
Jacaranda	16
Jade Plant	40
Jasmine	39
Jasminum	39
Juniper	29, 30
Juniperus	29, 30
Kangaroo Vine	46
Koelreuteria	17
Kolkwitzia	19
Laburnum	17
Lagerstroemia	19
Lantana	10, 21
Laurels	12
Laurus	10
Leopard Plant	46
Leptospermum	10
Libocedrus	30
Ligustrum	10
Lilacs	20
Lily of the Nile	3
Liquidambar	16
Liriodendron	16
Locust	16
Lonicera	39
Looking Glass Plant	6
Loquat	15
Lotus	21
Magnolia	16, 19
Mahonia	10
Maidenhair Tree	16
Malus	17
Manzanita	21
Maple	16
Maranta	46
Matilija Poppy	13
Melianthus	45
Mesembryanthemum	21
Mexican Orange	6
Mock Orange	20
Mollis Azalea	19
Monstera	46
Morus	16
Mulberry	16
Musa	44
Myrtle	10
Myrtus	10
Myoporum	10
Myrsine	10
Nandina	10
Natal Plum	6
Neanthe Bella	44
Nephthytis	46
Nerium Oleander	10
New Zealand Flax	45
Night Scented Jasmine	6
Oak	16
Oleander	18
Olive	16, 37
Orchid Tree	15
Osmanthus	10
Palms	44
Parthenocissus	39
Passiflora	39
Passion Flower	39
Pelargonium	21
Peperomia	46
Pepper Tree	16
Philadelphus	20
Philodendron	46
Phoenix	44
Phormium	45
Photinia	12, 45
Phyllostachys	45
Picea	30
Pieris	12
Pilea	46
Pine	30
Pineapple Guava	9
Pinus	30
Pistacia	16
Pistachio	16
Pittosporum	12
Platanus	17
Pleroma	12
Plumbago	39
Podocarpus	30
Polygonum	39
Pomegranates	20, 37
Poplar	17
Populus	17
Potato Vine	39
Pothos	46
Prayer Plant	46
Primrose Jasmine	38
Princess Flower	12
Prunus	12, 17
Psidium	12
Pteris	46
Punica	20
Pyracantha	12, 13
Queen Palm	44
Quercus	16
Raphiolepis	13
Redwood	30
Rhamnus	13
Rhododendrons	11
Rhyncospermum	39
Rice Paper Plant	3, 45
Robinia	17
Rock Rose	6
Romneya	13
Rosemary	21
Roses	41-43
Rose of Sharon	19
Roundleaf Laurestinus	13
Rubber Plant	46
Saintjohnswort	9
Salix	17
Sarcococca	13
Sasa	45
Saxifrage	45
Schefflera	46
Schinus	16
Scindapsus	46
Sedum	21
Sequois	30
Shrimp Plant	4
Silk Oak	15
Silktree	17
Silverberry	7
Silverlace Vine	39
Sinocalamus	45
Skimmia	13
Snowball	20
Solandra	39
Solanum	39
Sollya	13
Spiraea	20
Splitleaf	46
Spruce	30
Strawberry Tree	3
Strelitzia	44
Sycamores	16
Syngonium	46
Syringa	20
Tamarisk	20
Tamarix	20
Taxus	30
Tea Tree	10
Tecomaria	39
Tetrapanax	43
Thuja	29
Thunbergi	39
Thyme	21
Tibouchina	12
Trachelospermum	21, 39
Tree Fern	45
Tree Roses	42
Trumpet Vine	38
Ulmus	16, 17
Verbena	21
Veronica	13
Viburnums	13, 20
Victorian Box	12
Vines	38, 39
Vinca	21
Virginia Creeper	39
Vitex	20
Washingtonia	44
Waxleaf Privet	10
Weeping Willow	17
Weigela	20
Winter Creeper	38
Wisteria	39
Woodwardia	45
Xylosma	13
Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow	4
Yew	30
Zelkova	17

FRUIT AND NUTS

	Page
Almond	33
Apple	33
Apricot	33
Avacado	33
Berries	33, 34
Cherry	33
Fig	36
Grape	36
Grapefruit	36
Kumquat	36
Lemon	36
Lime	36
Limequat	36
Nectarine	35
Olive	37
Orange	36
Peach	37
Pear	37
Persimmon	37
Plum	37
Pomegranate	37
Prune	37
Quince	37
Tangelo	36
Tangerine	36
Walnut	37

Prunus yeodnesis 'Akebono' YOSHINO CHERRY

Camellia japonica
CHANDLERI ELEGANS

Sequoia sempervirens
CALIFORNIA REDWOOD

Leptospermum laevigatum
AUSTRALIAN TEA TREE

Heteromeles arbutifolia
CALIFORNIA HOLLY